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League Sanctions on Export Of Vital Minerals Urged In Britain as Way to Curb War

Fuel Embargo Would Halt Italian Advance in Ethiopia

Emperor Gets Arms

Peace Ballot Shows Heavy Sentiment in Favor of Economic Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—Reports that the British Government may soon permit the "legitimate" shipment of arms to Ethiopia has added point to the discussion here as to whether the League by placing an embargo on the export of minerals used in the manufacture of munitions could prevent recourse to war in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

This question is attracting increasing attention here in view of the fact that over 10,000,000 votes were cast in the Peace Ballot in favor of economic sanctions against an aggressor compared with only 625,000 against. It is pointed out that Signor Mussolini makes no secret of his intention of using force to bring Ethiopia to accept his terms in spite of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Aug. 2, 1928, by which the two countries pledged themselves to settle all disputes by arbitration or conciliation if ordinary diplomatic methods failed.

Sir Thomas Holland in his book, "The Mineral Sanction," published this summer, declares that no country is self-supporting in the matter of minerals required for keeping up an adequate supply of munitions to an army in the field.

Shortage in Italy

Italy, it appears, is short of a number of important minerals. Among them are chrome, tungsten, manganese, nickel, copper and tin in addition to two such indispensable commodities as coal and petroleum.

Chrome ore is used in the manufacture of armor-plate and armor-piercing projectiles. Almost the whole world output comes from 10 countries. Three of these, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and India, are in the British Empire. The others are Greece, Yugoslavia, Soviet Russia, Turkey, Cuba, New Caledonia and Japan. New Caledonia is a French colony, so that with the exception of Japan whose output reaches the insignificant figure of 9000 tons a year, the whole of the world's output of 500,000 tons a year is controlled by members of the League of Nations.

Other low-grade deposits could no doubt be developed if there were sufficient incentive. One such is in the United States. Another is in Canada. None of them is under the control of Italy. In any case, it would be a considerable time before these deposits yielded appreciable quantities.

Tungsten Vital

Tungsten, used extensively in the manufacture of "high-speed" steels, is found in bulk only in two countries, China and Burma. All the so-called great powers are importers of tungsten. Only a few months' supply were available in Great Britain when the great war broke out and for a while the British output of munitions was severely handicapped by the shortage of this mineral, much of which was smelted at that time in Germany, mainly from ore mined in Burma.

Many observers think it would be possible seriously to disorganize the Italian munitions manufacture merely by withholding essential supplies of tungsten.

Manganese is a mineral in great request for the production of ordinary and specially tough varieties of steel. The British "tin hats" worn by Tommy Atkins during the war were made of manganese steels. In 1934, during a period of peace and slump, Italy used about 80,000 tons of manganese of which no less than 65,000 tons had to be imported.

During a war, Italy's requirements would be very greatly increased. In the present condition of Europe, however, she could no doubt obtain all she needed from Austria, the world's largest producer of manganese in whose affairs Italy has a preponderating voice.

Nickel Useful

Nickel is an essential constituent of various alloys used in armament manufacture. Rifle bullets, too, are customarily covered with nickel. Although nickel is one of the most widely distributed of metals, it is mined on an industrial scale in only two countries—Canada and New Caledonia. Sir Thomas Holland shows that in 1929, when production was more active than in other recent years, Canada produced 49,230 tons and New Caledonia 5100 tons out of a total world production of 55,000 tons.

As regards copper, Italy, like Great Britain and France, only produces a few hundred tons annually of this essential element of munitions whereas her consumption in war time is likely to be at the rate of well over 50,000 tons a year. Her position with regard to tin is equally unfavorable, for she normally uses 4000-5000 tons a year and produces none at all.

Apart from the serious difficulties which might arise for Italy if she

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The March of the Nations

suspended while Rufus Steele is absent on vacation, will be resumed Monday, Sept. 9.

Peace in East Africa Possible, Duce Says

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 17

PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI told two American interviewers last night that peace with Ethiopia was still "possible."

The Italian leader received Hans V. Kaltenborn, New York newspaperman and radio commentator, and Mrs. Scottie McKenzie Frazier, of Dothan, Ala.

The interviewer gave his questions and Signor Mussolini's answers as follows:

"Are you determined on war with Ethiopia, no matter what happens?"

"I have not said so."

"Would it be possible to harmonize the East African situation by the establishment of a joint Italian, British and French protectorate?"

"Impossible, impossible. Multilateral protectorates are no good."

"Does Italy wish to resign from the League of Nations?"

"Not at all. I do not wish to take Italy from the League."

"Is there still a good chance of peace?"

"Peace is possible."

Directory Names Provided List Of Utilities Friends

1000 Protests of Holding Company Bill Prove Fake Messages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Rub his chin as he might, Representative D. J. Driscoll (D) of St. Mary's, Penna., just couldn't figure it out! He was getting more telegrams from home folks urging him to vote against the holding company bill than he would have thought possible.

The people of the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, and particularly the town of Warren, seemed suddenly to have become telegraph-conscious in a big way. The amazing thing was that, of the hundreds of telegrams he received, half of them came from persons whose surnames began with the letter "B."

Mr. Driscoll was astonished, not to say suspicious. He became even more concerned when he wrote to three people whose names were attached to telegrams, and whom he knew personally, and was informed that they had not sent him any telegrams.

Deluge Continues

And yet the telegraphic deluge continued. Three hundred and thirty-six of them arrived in one delivery. All told, about 1000 telegrams were received.

Now, Mr. Driscoll is no novice, even though this is his first term in Congress. Something distinctly mysterious was going on at the other end of that telegraph line, and he set out to find what it was. The record of his investigations, now set before the Senate lobby committee, is one of the most amazing that has struck Washington in a long time. It is the story of faked messages sent in the thick of the utility holding com-

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Gas Price Rise Plans Held Up Till November

Partial Hearing Goes Over to September to Allow City to Prepare Case

Boston Today—*also sees* — A general wool strike loom for next week unless labor and employers compromise — Racing fail to pull East Boston tunnel out of red—Legislature refuse to extend number of racing days—Many irate Boston taxpayers get bills for taxes already paid as employee is sought.

***Gas*—Rate Hearing Adjourns Till September**

Because the City of Boston needs more time to prepare its case, the hearing on the proposed new rate schedule of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company was postponed today until Sept. 17, 18 and 19. The rate increase was forestalled until Nov. 1.

The utilities hearing room in the Public Works Building was thronged today as officials and citizens bent efforts toward preventing the proposed boost in Boston gas rates.

Henry C. Foley, corporation counsel for Boston, said he planned to attack the proposed rise from four angles but needed more time to gather figures in support of his contention that the gas company should have a base rate valuation of $27,600,000, instead of its claimed value of $46 000,000.

In the move for postponement observers today also saw a deft—and successful—attempt to keep the rate hearing on the fire until after Sept. 7 when the new holding company measure becomes effective. This bill, for the first time, gives the Commonwealth the right to probe basic valuations of its utilities and is expected to aid in gaining rate reductions.

(How the holding company measure will have its first test in the gas case is explained on page 2.)

***Wool*—Strike Threat Hovering Over Industry**

Over the United States today hovered threats of a general wool strike. If it comes, Boston and New England will experience losses in one of the principal industries that has, in recent months, been leading the way out of the depression, thousands will be out of work, prices of woolen goods—including knitting yarns—will soar, because little surplus is believed to be on hand.

Just how seriously to take the strike threats was a prime question in Boston woolen circles today. Observers wondered just how much business the United Textile Workers Union meant on Monday when they delivered demands for wage boosts ranging from 5 to 40 per cent, and for limiting of hours to two shifts daily and to 40 hours a week for individual employees. Likewise, they wondered how seriously they should take the view of Arthur Beese, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, given in Boston last night that these demands were "fantastic."

It appeared to many observers that

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Process Tax Dealt New Blow While New England Prepares For Test in Supreme Court

Eastern Textile Forces Hold Up Taxes Pending Decisive Test

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—Judge William H. Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court ruled unconstitutional today that part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which delegates to the Secretary of Agriculture the power to levy processing taxes.

The ruling was made in a suit by F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia meat packers, who challenged the processing tax on hogs and asked for an injunction against its collection. The Vogt firm owes $378,127 in unpaid processing taxes.

Ten other meat packing firms petitioned the court in similar suits.

New England Mills To Carry Tax Fight To Supreme Court

Having successfully stormed the legal foothills in its onslaught against the AAA, New England industry today confidently prepares to carry its battle on to the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday called the processing tax illegal in the Hoosac Mills case. Today New England's textile industry reads in the decision an end to the long process of liquidation of mills and an approaching era of prosperity.

There is sweetness in the present victory, for New England still stings from the verbal lashing administered this spring by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who

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Philadelphia Ruling Adds to Federal Turmoil Over AAA Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—President Roosevelt's New Deal philosophy is today fighting a judicial "Battle of the Marne." Unquestionably, it involves one of the biggest issues ever presented to the American people, with the struggle made the more picturesque because it is being fought out in subdued court rooms, by quiet lawyers, before sable-coated judges.

It involves a question that is infinitely complex in its various phases but that is coming to boil down in the popular consciousness to a single major issue: Is the time ripe for America to accept a greater degree of social and economic integration than it has ever had before, and on a national, rather than a local, scale?

Three opinions by federal circuit courts in two days have gone against the Administration, the first in Cincinnati, declaring by a 2-to-1 decision that the Federal Government does not have power to undertake condemnation proceedings for slum clearance; the second, in Boston yesterday, also 2-to-1, throwing out the far-reaching AAA processing taxes; and one today in Philadelphia, denying the Government's right to collect hog processing tax from a Philadelphia packer.

Neither Test Final

Neither of these court decisions is final, and each will probably provide a Supreme Court test on the same matter. But they indicate the be-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, July 17

Wagner Act—Invoked in Textile Strike

PELZER, S. C.—The Wagner Labor Law will be invoked by strikers at the Pelzer mills at once, reports the Associated Press. Discrimination against union members was charged by leaders of the United Textile Workers' Union, and appeal will be made to the National Labor Relations Board under the terms of the Wagner Act.

Meanwhile, the bulk of the workers returned to their jobs through lines of National Guardsmen and lines of pickets, without further incident than booing by strikers.

Legislation—Hastened by Congress After Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—After an impressive demonstration in two decisive votes of the President's ability to keep Congress in session until his major legislation is dealt with, Congress today pitched into its small mountain of work. The threat of the President's power to summon an emergency session loomed in the background of the votes against adjournment; also the popular effect of sticking to the task until done.

Flight—Moscow to San Francisco via Pole Planned

MOSCOW (AP)—A single-motored Soviet mystery plane awaited favorable weather today to hop off on an attempted 6000-mile nonstop flight across the north pole from Moscow to San Francisco.

The flight—promising to be one of the most spectacular ever undertaken—would, if successful, break the nonstop-distance record of 5653.5 miles, set by Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi in 1933 in a flight from New York to Rayak, Syria.

Preparations for the flight were carried out in strictest secrecy. Officials of the Northern Sea Route Department, which organized the venture, declined to make public a description of the plane or to add anything to the brief communiqué last night announcing the flight.

Public Enemy Act—Tested in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Brownell Public Enemy Act came successfully through its first court test here today, when Salvatore Spitale, who acted as one of the underworld intermediaries in the Lindbergh kidnaping case, and Salvatore Arcidiaco, were found guilty before Magistrate Nathan D. Perlman of having violated it. They were sentenced to three months in prison.

The decision came as a surprise to court circles and to the district attorney's office, since its constitutionality had been widely challenged. Assistant District Attorney John C. McDermott, who prosecuted the case, said yesterday that were he a juror, he would not convict the defendants. Mr. McDermott held that the act was loosely drawn and needed revision.

Magistrate Perlman held, to the contrary, that the act did not violate the "due process of law" provisions of the Constitution nor any other constitutional right.

Mission—Warns Japan on Low-Priced Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Japan was plainly warned by America's economic Mission to the Far East that unrestrained sale of low-priced goods in America would defeat itself by provoking defensive measures. Thus it was yesterday reported by W. Cameron Forbes, diplomat and head of the mission.

Mr. Forbes also saw China as a vast potential American market. He said that between America and that market stand the AAA, raising the price of cotton and turning the Far East elsewhere to buy, and the American silver policy, working havoc on China's economic stability.

Mr. Forbes candidly evaluates the East-West trade conflict: Page 1.

Women Teachers—Married Ones to Keep Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Women schoolteachers in London will henceforth be allowed to marry and keep their jobs. A previous marriage ban on the 12,000 women teachers was today lifted by the London County Council, effective at the end of the month.

Opponents insisted that no woman can carry out two full-time jobs. But spokesmen for the new ruling prevailed by arguing that to a good teacher, marriage is a deepening experience, giving her better understanding with which to help her pupils.

Consumer—Economic Key Pin of Coming Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Honest advertising and guides for the consumer through the maze of mass-produced goods were today discussed on a world-wide scale at the Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management. Miss Helen Atwater, editor of the American Journal of Home Economics, cast the consumer in the role of key pin in the coming economic system, and the potential recipient of much governmental care in the matter of grades, standards and informative labels.

Scouts—Praised for Good Will by Baden-Powell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The vast army of Boy and Girl Scouts the world over, said Lord Robert Baden-Powell yesterday, represents a leaven of good will that cannot fail to help the cause of world peace later on. The

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Forbes Warns Japan Against Dumping Goods

Economic Mission Leader Says U. S. Likely to Act If Practice Continues

Results of Tour Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The "dumping" by Japanese manufacturers and exporters of low-priced goods on the American market may be drastically curtailed or even eliminated as a result of the knowledge that unless these competitive trade practices are stopped, the United States will adopt some sort of protective measures, in the opinion of W. Cameron Forbes, one-time United States Ambassador to Japan and one-time Governor General of the Philippines, who headed the American economic mission to the Far East.

This mission returned to the United States on July 3 after a two-and-a-half-month survey of trade conditions in Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, and Mr. Forbes, in his first public address describing its work yesterday, revealed that he and his associates had put it plainly before Japanese leaders that it would be the part of wisdom not to invade the American market with too much of their products at too low prices, since it would be certain to cause this country to adopt protective measures.

Difficult to Control

"It is believed that they saw the point of these suggestions and that something constructive may come of it, although the matter will be somewhat difficult to control," he said.

A distinguished group, which included eight of the 15 members of the mission, heard Mr. Forbes's report and talks by the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito; the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, and the chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs of the Department of State, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck.

Indirect criticism of the Roosevelt Administration as it affects foreign trade was voiced by Mr. Forbes when he said he saw in the efforts of the Administration in forcing up the price of cotton danger of the United States losing its best customer for the white staple and again when he recommended China as a country for American investment and rapped the silver-buying scheme.

Serious Situation

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program for boosting the price of cotton has produced a serious situation in Japan, he said, with the result that the Japanese are now looking toward China and other countries for their supply of this product.

There is now great industrial activity in Japan, he added, with 10,000,000 spindles turning out cotton yarn and fabrics. This is 1,000,000 more spindles than were in operation there last year.

Mr. Forbes saw an economic rebirth in China which justified important American investments and financial aid that would enable the Chinese to build factories, railroads and various public utilities. He envisaged a new China which would "surprise the world with the rapidity of its great advance toward becoming a powerful and influential nation," and stressed the view that it had reached the point where it "deserved the active co-operation of the United States." Few of its

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Mission Chief

W. Cameron Forbes
Head of American Economic Mission to the Far East

Federal Trend Called Menace To Home Rule

Uniform State Law Conference Strikes Blow at Bureaucracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 17—Should the liberty of self-government retained by each state under the Constitution be sacrificed before the idol of exact efficiency in public affairs and planned economy in business? Should "home rule" give way to centralization of authority in Washington?

Sixty-five delegates to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws considered these questions during their forty-fifth annual conference, held here recently. And from them came expressions of dissatisfaction with the trend toward greater federal powers in the United States.

Simplifying Laws

Commissioner delegates at the same time pointed out the record of accomplishment held by their conference in simplifying state laws throughout the nation. By means of such co-operation between the states, they said, the character of local government in the United States can be raised and the pressure for an increase in federal responsibilities may be forestalled.

Nathan W. MacChesney, Chicago attorney and former Minister to Canada, was among the outspoken commissioners who criticized sharply the current drifting toward a higher seat of executive power in Washington.

"I believe that the time has come for this conference to lead the way in resisting the destructive encroachment of the Federal Government on the constitutional prerogatives of the states," General MacChesney told his fellow delegates. "It is time for the filling up of the interstices of legislation, wiping out of that twilight zone that is made the excuse for federal encroachment."

Dual Government

Speaking along similar lines, Judge Orie L. Phillips of Denver, Colo., a justice of the Tenth United States

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Police to Drive Crime to Bay In Massachusetts

State Forces Equipped With Latest Devices Plan Campaign

Aimed at Narcotics

Detective Squad Increased to 40 Will Be Composed of Picked Men

The Massachusetts State Police force is preparing to launch the most intensive drive in its history to rid the state of all criminal elements, it was learned today.

This anti-crime war, empowered mainly through increased legislative appropriations, is directed particularly against drug traffickers, allegedly on the increase, since the Boston narcotic squad was cut to one man.

The zero hour awaits the addition of 24 men to the present 16-man detective squad, Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety, said in an interview today.

The Legislature has sanctioned the added man power. This, coupled with the most modern police equipment ever possessed by the state police, will enable the latter to stage the most effective anti-crime drive in its history.

Means New Efficiency

The 24 men, who are to be chosen shortly after an open competitive civil service examination of the stiffest character, he said, will bring the squad to its highest man-power strength, as in addition to the 40-man detective force, the state police will have 290 men in the uniformed branch.

Mr. Kirk, in making the announcement concerning the new detectives, pointed out that complete reorganization of the squad, with higher salaries the reward for extraordinary ability and service, opens police career positions which never before existed in the state police service.

Until this year, the highest pay among the detectives was $3720, that being received by the chief of detectives, with the rest of the force receiving between $2180 to $2700 annually.

Salaries Go Up

Legislative approval of an expanded police force has made possible division of the detective branch into three sections, rather than the former two. Under the new setup, which starts when the 24 new men arrive, the chief of detectives will receive $4200 to $5100 a year.

Ten of the best men will be promoted to a new division called detective inspectors, with a salary of $3180 to $3720, the former pay received only by the chief. The state detectives, the third section, will receive $2400 to $2700 a year.

As the salary for the detective inspectors equals that of most lieutenants and captains of municipal police forces, Colonel Kirk expects to have in this branch only men who are the equal of these municipal officers in police work.

No Special Units

Despite the new additions, Colonel Kirk does not propose to establish a "G-Man" unit such as possessed by the federal department of justice, nor an "X-Man" squad such as Lewis J. Valentine, New York City police commissioner, proposes for the New York police.

The detective branch of the state police, he said, does the same type of work as is performed by the federal men, yet cannot remain incognito like the latter. For one thing, the commissioner added, the federal squad is large and has the whole country to police. One day the "G-Man" might be in Kansas City and the next week in New York. By the very size of the squad and the constant shifting of men it is easy to conceal the officers' identity. The same applies to New York, he added, where the police force numbers approximately 25,000.

Become Well Known

But with the small Massachusetts State police force it is impossible long to conceal the officer's identity, for he works on too many cases and criminals soon are able to spot members of the squad.

Regarding the anticrime drive, Colonel Kirk declared that a real war will be staged against the narcotic traffic, which he has reason to believe has increased since the Boston narcotic squad was whittled down to one man.

The Boston narcotic squad and the federal agents have been the only police hot on the trail of narcotic pedlars, until now, because the state police, without man power, has been unable to detail many officers to the work.

One reason why the force is being expanded is to give the state police more strength in coping with the narcotic situation. In this connection, the new law signed by Governor Curley unifying the state narcotic law with the federal regulations is another effective weapon in the hands of the state police.

Equipment of the Best

As for equipment, Colonel Kirk declared, the state police will shortly possess one of the finest identification systems in the entire country. Work on revising the system has been progressing intensively for six months, and within a short time will be at its peak.

In addition, the department is in the process of obtaining a complete file of all types of ammunition and firearms, for use of the ballistics expert. This collection will make easier

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Laval's Economy Decrees Pave Way for Stabilization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 17 — International currency stabilization is regarded here as having now been rendered possible by the French Government's heroic action in slashing nearly 11,000,000,000 francs, or over $728,000,000, from state expenditures.

Made for the express purpose of saving the franc, these economy cuts reduce—on paper, at least—France's budgetary deficit to negligible proportions, and give the Government a good fighting chance of keeping the franc on gold at its present parity. Thus the hope is expressed here that with the threat of French devaluation no longer hanging over them so heavily, Britain and America will be more willing to envisage adopting some form of stabilization.

Premier Pierre Laval, in presenting the economy decrees to President Lebrun early this morning after record-breaking Cabinet deliberations lasting all day yesterday and far into the night, reiterated the Government's opposition to devaluation, declaring that "devaluation of the franc would aggravate still further world instability which is the principal obstacle to recovery."

Avoiding Devaluation

He expressed the conviction that "now that receipts and expenditures have been balanced, our country will avoid another devaluation of our currency."

Reductions are made in all public expenditures. This includes the cutting of salaries of all state employees and of all war veterans. It also includes a 10 per cent cut in interest payment on all government bonds and is thus equivalent to a forced conversion. The only important tax increase is a 50 per cent rise in tax on incomes over 80,000 francs.

The public appears to have received these deflationary measures with regret, but resignation. Socialist and Communist papers rail against them, but the General Trades Union Council, which alone could offer any effective opposition by calling a general strike, has contented itself with a statement condemning deflationary policy in general, but not proposing any specific resistance.

War veterans are likewise expected to submit with good grace to the sacrifices demanded of them. Probably when the decrees come up before the Chamber of Deputies for ratification in October, there will be trouble, but in the meantime the measures will already have taken effect.

Living Cost Cuts

Public acceptance of the cuts has been made easier by a series of decrees designed to reduce the cost of living. Thus the price of bread is reduced and reductions are planned in the price of electricity, gas and coal, as well as a 10 per cent reduction in rents.

Another significant measure is

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Former Solicitor General Expects Process Tax Ban

LOS ANGELES, July 17 (AP)—Various phases of the Government's recovery program claimed the attention today of the American Bar Association.

Speaking on "The Balance Wheel of the Constitution," James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, former solicitor general, said it seemed probable the Supreme Court will rule the processing tax a "clear violation of the Constitution."

"Nearly $1,000,000,000 has been taken from one class of the community by the Secretary of Agriculture for the benefit of another class," he said.

Little Redress Available

"If the law shall be hereafter invalidated, what redress will the processors have? Can the farmers be made to pay back the benefits which they have received, or is it conceivable that the Government would ever repay the $1,000,000,000?"

Mr. Beck gave his observation in stating one disadvantage of "this system of government is that it at times closes the barn door after the horse is stolen." He mentioned the Dred Scott decision as an illustration, which 37 years after Congress passed a law limiting slavery to certain portions of the territory, held the compromise was void.

Good Suffers with Bad

The Pennsylvania attorney said the NRA is a more recent example, in that the decision invalidating the codes after the Government had spent $100,000,000 in purely administrative expenses cannot prevent the good and the bad results from being buried alike forever in a common grave without any power or recoupment or other satisfaction.

Defending the judicial system and moral authority of the Supreme Court, Mr. Beck said the public reaction to the "momentous decisions" involving the NRA "seems to me the most encouraging development in the history of our nation for many years."

Another NRA development was produced by the association's commerce committee which reported legislation along the fundamental principles of the NRA, but "clearly limited to subjects within the interstate commerce jurisdiction of the Federal Government," and supplemented by regulation of intrastate business by state statutes, is "highly desirable."

Adoption of new legal rules regarding governmental responsibility for its acts was recommended today by Fredericks F. Blachly of Brookings Institution, Washington.

"In carrying out the multitudinous functions of the modern state, governments must inevitably injure many individuals," Blachly said.

Citizen Poorly Protected

"At the present time we make our governmental officials assume responsibility whenever their official acts may injure persons. This idea poorly protects the citizen because of the numerous legal concepts which prevent effective relief being obtained.

"If, instead of making servants of the state responsible for injuries, we make the state itself liable, we protect the individual far better than he is protected under our present system."

The federal Social Security Bill was termed "antisocial and unconstitutional" by Louis A. Lecher of Milwaukee, in an address before the committee on federal taxation.

Mr. Lecher derided the "theory that the tax which supplies funds to administer the act is revenue producing. If it were it would defeat the very purpose of the act."

"The income upon which it is assessed begins at scratch and ends at $3000 a year," he said. "If it is

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Boston Day . . . Gas, Wool, Works, Tunnel . . .

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both sides were fencing for gains. Labor wants to participate in recent woolen prosperity by enjoying more pay, and retaining its NRA hours. Manufacturers seek principally to lengthen hours, and add new shifts in order to fill demands of retailers.

The manufacturers have until Monday to comply with the United Textile Workers' demands. Unless they do and unless both sides are indulging in a sham battle, it is expected that the 70,000 New England members of the organization will strike soon thereafter.

Tunnel—Late Figures Not Up to Expectations

Despite recent claims of race promoters that the new dog track at Revere and the just opened Suffolk Downs horse track would put the East Boston (Sumner) traffic tunnel on a paying basis, this outcome appeared extremely doubtful today. It appeared that something more than two racing plants would be necessary to bring the $19,000,000 underwater vehicular tunnel—third largest in the world—out of the red.

It costs $21,980 a week to operate the tunnel, city records reveal. For 49 weeks of its 54 weeks of operation it reported losses, averaging $3000 weekly and aggregating $135,000. For the past five weeks—due largely to increased numbers going to beaches and the races—the tunnel has shown a weekly profit averaging $4000 and totaling in the neighborhood of $20,000.

But early next month the Suffolk Downs track ends its season. The dog track also will close soon, and summer pleasure jaunts will drop off, so it appeared to observers today as if the tunnel would probably enter the fall still about $100,000 behind.

Revenues from added traffic to Suffolk Downs proved to be a disappointment this week—the first of the track's operation. Receipts swelled only some $687 above the previous week. A rise of $5000 had been expected.

Racing—House Refuses To Extend Days 70 to 90

Racing in Massachusetts was dealt a setback today when the House of Representatives refused to pass an amendment raising the number of horse racing days from 70 to 90. Governor Curley had asked for the increase.

His other request, namely, that the law be clarified as to its provisions against two tracks within 50 miles of each other was passed. This amendment specifies that only tracks within the State of Massachusetts are to be considered in the law. This point is now before the courts as a result of the contention of racing opponents that the law included tracks in other states. The East Boston track is within 50 miles of the Rockingham and Narragansett tracks.

Leading the opposition to the extension of horse racing time limits was Representative Terrance J. Lomax Jr. of Fall River. He predicted a track "war" between the three plants as public ardor cooled and gambling subsided to the point where competition was needed to get crowds. He said, "Massachusetts' citizens have plenty of time to make suckers out of themselves at tracks."

Taxes—Shortage Found in City Collections

Irate Boston taxpayers continued to stream into City Hall today waving receipted tax bills, demanded to know why they were receiving further bills requesting payment.

Last night city officials disclosed that a shortage in the city books exceeding $5000 had been discovered. They also revealed that police have been requested by the city law department to conduct an investigation of a former worker in the collection department.

For several days past Boston taxpayers have been receiving tax bills for taxes they had already paid. When they returned them with receipts, city officials became suspicious, started immediate investigation.

Investigators in charge of the case said the employee in question is believed to have obtained the funds by offering to pay the taxes of persons waiting in long lines on crowded days. Obviously an employee, he would take the money, return with the receipt.

Some home owners discovered that their property had been actually sold for nonpayment of taxes, yet they had supposedly paid their taxes. Heads of the collection department have been exerting every effort to straighten out the confusing situation.

City Collector John F. Doherty said that taxpayers not able to show receipts probably will have to pay their taxes again.

Works—Curley's Big Program in Controversy

Governor Curley today threatened to call a special session of the Legislature immediately after this one adjourns unless his $35,000,000 bond issue is voted.

Into Governor Curley's office today strode five members of the joint legislative committee on ways and means, seated themselves and started dickering with the Governor over the $35,000,000 bond issue he is asking both branches to approve in order to finance a public works construction program in conjunction with loans from the Federal Government.

The full committee toiled until a late hour last night with the Governor's program. No definite conclusion was reached so a decision was made to send this subcommittee to meet with Governor Curley and attempt to bargain with him on the appropriation.

Committee members refused to discuss just what they wrangled about yesterday, but agreed that a majority of them were against a favorable report on the special message. Observers expect they will offer the Governor $10,000,000.

The five members meeting with the Governor today were delegated to come to some compromise, but were not authorized to bind their associates to any section of the program. The project calls for a division of the $35,000,000 among the various state departments for new state buildings, highway construction and other improvements.

Bond—Two Bostons Plan Handshake July 20

Hands across the sea to strengthen the bond of friendship between residents of Boston, Mass., and Boston, Eng., will take place next Saturday when these two cities will celebrate Boston's Day by appropriate programs.

In the morning Dr. Edward T. Sullivan of Newton, summer dean at St. Paul's Cathedral here will be the preacher at the 11 o'clock service. He has chosen for his subject the life of the Rev. John Cotton, one of the leaders instrumental in stimulating the Puritan revolution which resulted in colonization of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His sermon will be broadcast direct to Boston, Eng., citizens by short wave.

Various British representatives will be represented at the services here. In turn, Boston, Eng., will open exercises with a tea to be tendered to Boston, Mass., visitors. In the evening friends of St. Botolph's Church will gather to entertain Massachusetts visitors at a dinner in the Ancient Guild Hall.

Lynn—Auto Repair Shops to Close Sundays

Motorists who visit or pass through Lynn on Sundays in the future should make sure there is no danger of a breakdown while in the city.

While gas and oil are available and a tire patch can be purchased if the car owner has no spare, Chief of Police James H. Broad has otherwise decreed a strict enforcement of a Sunday law set forth in Section 6, Chapter 136 of the tercentenary revised edition of Massachusetts laws.

Police action in closing garages to repairs on Sunday becomes necessary, Chief Broad explained, because of the complaints of certain dealers and garage men who did not wish to work seven days weekly, which left no alternative for the police except to enforce the blue law.

Asked for a ruling on the law, which promises to meet with much disfavor among motorists who find themselves in trouble in Lynn on Sunday, City Solicitor Patrick F. Shanahan said: "Under the Lord's Day laws only works of necessity and charity are permitted and with particular reference to automobiles, the law permits only the operation of motor vehicles, the sale of gasoline and oil and the retail sale of automobile accessories for 'immediate and necessary use.' Violators of this law are subject to a $50 fine."

Financial Maze That Massachusetts Law May Unravel

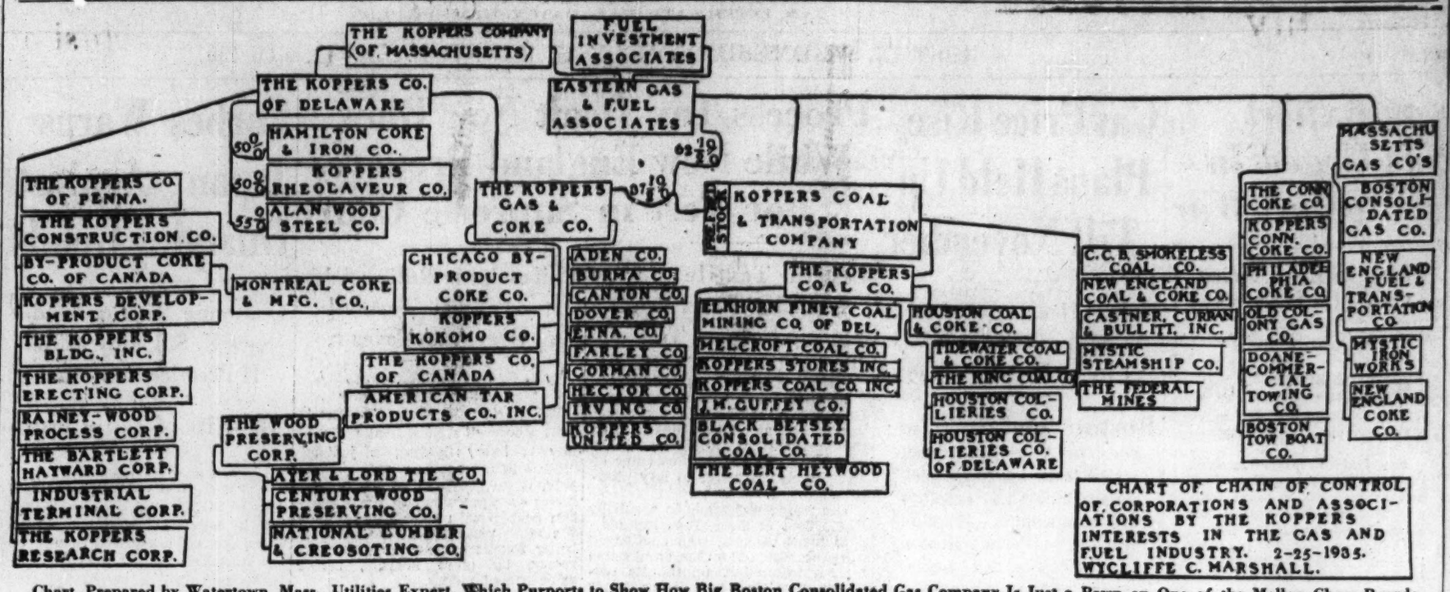
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CHART OF CHAIN OF CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS BY THE KOPPERS INTERESTS IN THE GAS AND FUEL INDUSTRY. 2-25-1935. WYCLIFFE C. MARSHALL.

Chart, Prepared by Watertown, Mass., Utilities Expert, Which Purports to Show How Big Boston Consolidated Gas Company Is Just a Pawn on One of the Mellon Chess Boards

Holding Company Law to Bare Boston Gas Firm's Structure

When the hearing on Boston's gas rates is held Sept. 17, 18 and 19, the new Massachusetts law regulating holding companies is expected to play its first important role. The bill, which was passed on June 7, becomes effective Sept. 7. After that date its provisions may be freely used by the Department of Public Utilities in adjusting service rates.

And that it will be used in the Boston case was definitely indicated today when Prof. James J. Murray, chairman of the Governor's utility committee, and Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall, Boston attorney, both requested that the gas concern's affiliates be made parties to the rate hearing.

The financial ramifications of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company are believed to be the most complicated in the Commonwealth. Roots of the firm exist in the Koppers method of producing coke in ovens. This method is used by a large Pittsburgh concern, reputedly a parent of the Boston gas firm, and said to be largely dominated by the Mellon interests.

If the bill is used to its fullest extent, it will permit the utilities department to require the gas concern to submit a report of its affiliates and show their connection with the Boston company. It will, for the first time, allow the commission to decide whether the involved financial arrangement has resulted in fictitious valuations being given the Boston concern, and whether rates are based on such watered inventories.

So far as could be learned today, the Boston case will furnish one of the first and best examples in the nation of how holding company regulatory legislation functions. Up to this time the Department of Public Utilities has said its efforts to effect utility rate reductions were fettered because they had no means of establishing these base valuations.

The holding company bill was the only one of some 117 utility bills to pass so far this session.

The Boston gas rate question flamed into prominence the first of this month when the firm filed a new scale of rates with the Public Utilities Commission. The new rates were to go into effect Aug. 1, but a storm of protest from officials and private citizens caused the Commission to call today's public hearing on the matter.

City Needs More Time

Because the City of Boston needs more time to prepare its case, the hearing was set over until September. Probably the impending effectiveness of the holding company law had something to do with the plea for postponment.

The proposed rates are: an increase from $1.50 for the first 1000 feet to $2.10.

Consumers will then have a decrease from $1 to 80 cents for every 1000 cubic feet of gas in excess of the first 1000.

This system is objected to because it is said to put the main burden on smaller gas users, who do not burn enough gas to benefit under the proposal.

Although Mr. Foley today expressed doubts that the proposed new scale would help the gas company income, the company is viewed by experts as making a bid to gain more revenues from its 50,000 customers living, for the most part, in apartments and using from 100 to 300 cubic feet of gas monthly. The new rates would also boost payments from the 120,000 customers using from 2000 to 3000 cubic feet a month. Large customers would find their bills lower because of the 20 cents a 1000 drop for all gas above the first 1000 cubic feet.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Vocal soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news.....	Yankee Singers...	Patti Chapin.....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club...	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; soloist.....	Boswell Sisters...	"Minute Men".....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Features; talk....	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00	Black's orchestra....	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports comment...	Organ and piano..
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	The Collegians and	Soloist; quartet...	Vocal soloist.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	Ruth Chilton.....	Boake Carter, news	Starita's .....
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature...	Hawaiian music....
8:15	tra; vocal soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill.....	Organ recital.....
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch..	ties; soloist; orch.	tery," sketch....
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round..	Tito Guizar, songs;
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Jimmie	'Musical Moments'	pop. orchestra...
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	McGinley's .....
9:45	Education talk.....	quartet; orch.....	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00	"Hits and Bits"; solo-	Grant Park Band	Burns and Allen:	Al Starita and
10:15	ists; pop. orchestra.	Concert.....	comedy sketch...	his orchestra....
10:30	"Laughing Willows"...	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	Pianist	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; music.....	Hopkins' Orchestra	
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	Laporte's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45	orchestra	The Hoofinghams.	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Clive Brook; Anna May Wong; Tom Howard; soloists.
8:30 WAAB, Opera, "La Boheme," from Lewisohn Stadium; soloists, chorus, Philharmonic Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; players; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum; speaker from Washington.
12:00 WNAC, Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra concert, from San Diego exposition.

Skyline Road Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—All legal barriers having been removed, work on the 12-mile link of the Skyline Parkway route will proceed, it was announced here by C. M. Waynick, chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission.

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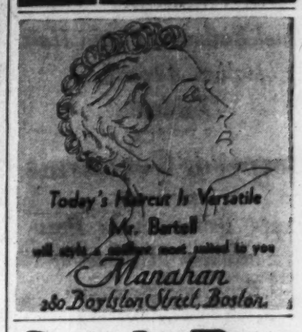
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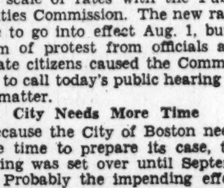
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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

world head of the Boy Scouts referred to two and a half million Boy Scouts in 48 countries. And Lady Baden-Powell, following him, cited the million and a half Girl Scouts of which she is the world head, established in 40 countries.

More men, women and funds needed: Page 4.

Mail—Bill Raises Rural Carriers' Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Salaries of village mail carriers would be increased by a bill which was passed by the House and sent to the Senate today. Salaries within the present range of $1150 to $1350 would be proportionally lifted into the new range of $1300 to $1500. Substitute carriers' pay would be advanced from 50 to 55 cents an hour.

Prosecutors—Taught Job Under Senate Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Now that the Federal G-men have been turned into a crack crime-fighting corps, the district attorneys and marshals may have their day in school and in the headlines. A new training school for these law officers is projected in a bill before the Senate. It would do for the prosecuting unit what the G-men training school has done for the secret service.

The bureau of crime prevention, as it would be called, is also designed to act as clearing house for state and local police information, crime statistics and other aids to dealing with the crime problem.

Eclipse—Taken by Moon in Good Part

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The pale, phosphorescent copper color of the moon in full eclipse Monday night and Tuesday morning—to those who could see it—was an object lesson in refraction. Rays of the sun, passing through vapor in the earth's atmosphere were bent around into the earth's shadow to give an eerie light even in total eclipse.

From New York roof gardens and Sahara oases, from beach parties in Argentina and sailboats in the eastern Pacific, the big show was attended by generally favorable weather. The area from which the eclipse was visible included northeast Africa and southwest Europe, all South America and North America except the northern area.

Not for 50 years has there been so long an eclipse of the moon. Not for 50 years will there be another.

Flood—New York State Survey Ordered

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was informed today that United States Army engineers will at once begin a survey of the flood control problem in southern New York. The Governor had wired Frank C. Walker, chairman of the National Emergency Council, asking for this survey. In reply, Mr. Walker said he had requested the Secretary of War to arrange for a survey and that army Engineers had been ordered to proceed with the work.

Several of the communities devastated by the flood of last week were planning permanent improvements, including new bridges and a system of storage reservoirs and stream diversions.

Portsmouth—H. M. S. Rodney Fells Robot Plane

PORTSMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—The new anti-aircraft gun on the battleship Rodney today brought down one of the Queen Bee robot-controlled airplanes. The hit was part of the battle maneuvers of the British fleet before King George. Shells from the Rodney's gun struck the plane's wing and sent it crashing into the sea. Another of the Queen Bees crashed without being hit shortly after it was catapulted from the cruiser.

After leading the fleet to sea and watching the early battle practice, King George returned to this port and entrained for London.

Ottawa—Relief March Dwindling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The unemployed relief camp strikers and government police have maneuvered each other into a stalemate in the "march on Ottawa." Yet the strikers whistled to keep up their courage, and managed to commandeer buses and automobiles in several centers, to take them part way on their journey.

The mayors of Toronto and Winnipeg had permitted tag days to raise funds, have provided some food and clothing, and have otherwise passively supported the strikers. Provincial governments, however, back up the federal authorities in opposing further marching. It becomes more evident by the day that the march has lost its momentum, and that only a fresh spurt of strategy can revive any hope for forcing government action.

Utility Lobby Accused Of Faking Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

pany bill fight to Congress, and dictated apparently out of a city directory by an agent of the power interests. Just how far the thread goes remains to be seen. At first glance, Washington is inclined to believe that once more the power lobby has done its old trick, overplayed its hand in a big and spectacular way.

Used City Directory

Mr. Driscoll's investigations led to the fact that one R. P. Herron, representing himself as agent of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, had sent batches of these telegrams on the days of June 25, 26, and 27, using the little office of the Western Union Company at Warren for dispatching them, and lightening his labors of arousing public sentiment on a big legislative matter by getting his names of public-spirited citizens out of the city directory. Subsequently, the originals of these letters were mysteriously burned, though usually the company keeps them in its files for one year.

It was the activities of Mr. Herron which suddenly threw the spotlight of senatorial publicity on all the lives and affairs of that little telegraph office at Warren, Penna., and which today in particular bathed "Elmer," the messenger boy, in an un-wanted and incandescent mixture of embarrassment and fame.

Elmer's Day in Court

It was Elmer's day before the Senate lobby committee, Elmer Danielson, who said he was "just about" 19 years old, and who stammered nervous replies to Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington.

Elmer's testimony follows that of placid young J. A. Fisher, manager of the telegraph branch, who suddenly found himself suspended when the utility powers-that-be realized that a senatorial investigation was in the offing—and of Gladys E. Loding, employee at the branch, both of whom testified that Herron, a utility bond salesman, had dictated them.

"Now, Elmer," began Senator Schwellenbach kindly, "how often did Herron visit the Warren office?"

"Just about every day," said Elmer.

"Did you ever see him dictating to Mr. Fisher?"

"Yes, sir."

Saw Directory Used

He said he used definite forms for most of the messages.

"Did you see him use the city directory for the names?"

"Yes, sir."

Telegrams were sent to Representative Driscoll, he testified, in batches of about 100.

Elmer showed a rather vague memory about happenings in the Warren office, where young Mr. Fisher charges the operator, Arthur F. Christenson, with having burned the original messages.

Elmer testified that Mr. Christenson burned some papers in a fire in the stove in the cellar of the company's office, but he had thought they were messages of July, 1934, and not June, 1933.

"We were in the cellar and he was looking over the record and he said that July, 1934 records should be destroyed."

"And what happened then?"

Janitor Work Comes Last

"I had some messages to deliver, and messenger work came before janitor work, so I went out on the messages."

"Is Mr. Christenson your boss?" asked the Senator.

"From 5 to 8 at night he is."

Elmer said when he came back from his deliveries the fire was already started and the records burning.

"Was it his custom to burn the messages?"

"No."

"Have you ever before seen him burn the records?"

"No."

It wasn't until the next day that Elmer saw some June, 1935 telegrams in the basement and even then his suspicions were not aroused, though he believed Mr. Fisher suspected Art" (Arthur Christenson).

Burned "Old" Records

Mr. Christenson himself took the stand later. He denied having burned any records at Herron's orders, but admitted having burned "one folder" of records. These, he insisted, related to business handled in July, 1934. He had been in the Warren office seven years but had never burned any before, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; possibly followed by showers at night; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except possibly local thunder showers late Thursday afternoon in the north portion; slightly warmer tonight and in the south portion Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer Thursday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southwest and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	78	Minneapolis	76	92
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	82	94
Chicago	68	76	New York	72	82
Denver	66	92	Norfolk	76	80
Helena	70	88	Philadelphia	76	82
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	74	86
Kansas City	74	90	San Francisco	60	82
Los Angeles	68	92	Washington	78	88
Miami	84	86			

A—8 a. m., July 17.
B—Maximum, July 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:45 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 1:09 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

SCHOOL OF OPINION
White Whale Inn and Cottages
SIASCONSET, MASSACHUSETTS
Speakers: Everett Dean Martin, Harold Tobin, Morris Ernst, Henry Frye, O. G. Stonorov, Irwin Bussing.
Golf, Tennis, Surf Bathing, Casino, Saddle Horses
"The kind of summer vacation you have been looking for."

Police to Drive Crime to Bay In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

the tracing of spent bullets to the right gun and eventually to the guilty person.

Not the least of the new equipment will be cross sections of all the trends of the major makes of tires, so that tire marks made by bandit cars may be quickly traced.

The equipment will also include a spectograph, an instrument which is becoming increasingly important in modern criminology. By this instrument the presence of tiny particles of steel from bullets are disclosed, although they may escape the microscope. Slight powder burns are quickly discovered, which otherwise might be overlooked.

The budget commissioner has already approved the purchase of the spectograph and the necessary funds are included in the supplementary budget which the Governor plans to submit to the Legislature within a few days.

Colonel Kirk, in the meantime, is laying plans for sending members of the new detective inspector staff to the offices of each one of the eight district attorneys in Massachusetts. The lieutenant detective stationed in each one of these offices will have charge of state police crime investigation in each district. In addition, a headquarters squad will be formed, which will be sent into action on specific cases and also will be used to aid the various state departments.

With the increased detective squad, Colonel Kirk figures that the force will be able to follow through to the end every case of crime. At present, the detectives are not always able to follow hot trails, he said, for in the middle of a case, it is necessary to draft them for other matters.

Connecticut Takes Step To Make Traffic Safer

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (AP)—A conference of law enforcement officials has been called for tomorrow by Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, to discuss closer co-operation between the judiciary and police in an effort to reduce the traffic-accident problem to lesser proportions.

In announcing the conference today, Mr. Connor said that Anthony Sunderland, State Police Commissioner, judges of the lower courts, police chiefs of the larger communities and county coroners had been invited to the gathering.

William M. Maltbie, chief justice of the state supreme court of errors, will be the principal speaker at the conference.

Beck Predicts End Of Processing Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

a tax in fact, it is a tax upon the right to live, and makes the act antisocial instead of a social security act, as the act describes itself."

"If the income tax laid under title right is in fact a tax, we are embarking upon a new and novel theory of income taxation under which every employee subject to the tax is guaranteed his money back with interest if he dies before the age of 65, and an additional profit if he survives that age, and with no one allowed to participate in the pot created by the tax unless he has contributed to it, there is no 'kitty' for the farmer, public or charitable employee, or the servant who didn't put in.

"The pretended taxes on employer and employee, provided for in title right of the act, while designated as taxes, are in fact compulsory contributions to an annuity plan instituted and operated by the Federal Government. I find no provision in the Constitution authorizing the Federal Government to engage in the annuity business for the benefit of a part of its citizens."

Hurley Favors Oil Compacts

Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, discussed the Government and the oil business, advocated interstate compacts for the control of oil production.

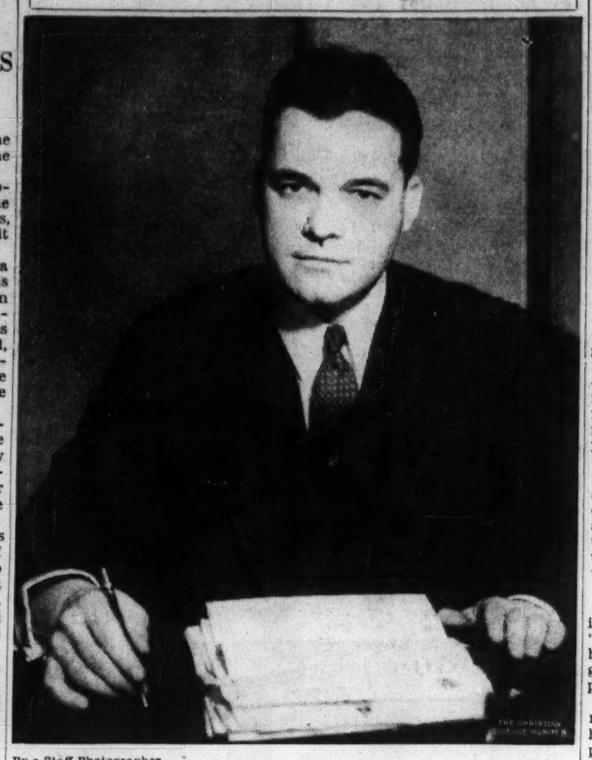
E. H. Foley, Jr., director of the legal division of the NRA, told the association there has been no federal dictation of legislation in the administration of the public works program.

Hamilton Vreeland Jr., professor of law at the Catholic University, Washington, recommended uniformity of divorce laws to stop "chaotic social condition."

Most sections elected officers yesterday and most of the committees completed action on their various reports and recommendations. The conference of bar examiners at a session yesterday failed to conclude its consideration of the status of probation involving the law school of the Louisiana State University of Baton Rouge.

The council on legal education of the association placed the Louisiana University's law school on a probationary basis pending hearing on the allegation the school issued a degree to a person who did not complete his studies of law.

General in War on Crime



By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk
Head of Massachusetts State Police Brings Force to New Degree of Efficiency

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Polonaise in A Major ..... Chopin-Glazounov
Second Symphony (last 2 movements) ..... Beethoven
"William Tell" overture ..... Rossini
"Nutcracker" suite ..... Tchaikovsky
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" waltzes ..... J. Strauss
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" ..... Valerius-Kremser
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
ERA ORCHESTRA—Richard Cosby, conductor. Abraham Lincoln School, Walden St., Cambridge. 7:30.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Post Road." South Shore Players with Leona Roberts. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.
WESTPORT—"Once in a Lifetime." Directed by Norman Stuart. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.
DENNIS—"Fly Away Home." With Donald Brian. Cape Playhouse. 8:30
MARSHFIELD HILLS—"As Husbands Go," by Rachel Crothers. With Marjorie Walsh and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—"Our Daily Bread," and "The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 8:30 to midnight.
EXETER—"Les Miserables," 3, 6, 8:55. "Spring Tonic."
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Don't Bet on Blondes," with Warren William in a comedy role. Fenway, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount, 10:10 a. m., 12:38, 2:56, 5:24, 7:42, 10:10. "Ladies Crave Excitement," newsreel cameraman story. Tomorrow: "Front Page Woman," and "Going Highbrow."
FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong," from Beverly Nichols's story of the rise and fall of an opera star. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Tonight only at 11:30, Jimmy Savo in "Once in a Blue Moon," Ben Hecht-Charles MacArthur film.

KEITH'S—"Orchids to You," with John Boles and Jean Muir. As a florist she refuses to tell to whom her patrons "say it with flowers." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
ORPHEUM—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.
STATE—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 11:25, 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10:10. Color cartoon, "Good Little Monkeys." Our Gang comedy.
METROPOLITAN—"Men Without Names." "G" men get their men in a hail of machine gun fire. With Fred MacMurray. Little David Holt moves in comparative safety through the middle of the battle. 11:20 a. m., 2:01, 4:51, 7:42, 10:22. Overture: "Indian Impressions." Vaudeville.
MODERN—"Oil for the Lamps of China," 9 a. m., 12:11, 3:22, 6:24, 9:26. "Honeymoon Limited."
PARK—"Man of Courage." Production supervised by Benito Mussolini glorifying his policies. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

BOSTON—"Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer. Naval battle scenes. 10:07 a. m., 1:06, 4:05, 7:04, 10:03. "Once to Every Bachelor," with Marian Nixon and Neil Hamilton.
UPTOWN—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:10, 4:08, 7:06, 10:04. "Mr. Dynamite."
COOLIDGE CORNER—"Escape Me Never," 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Secret of the Chateau."
UNIVERSITY—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Jeanette MacDonald. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30 "Cynara."
SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Mexico Today"; "Superstition of a Rabbit's Foot"; "Fantasy in Fashion"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

BLOCK DANCING PARTY—Florence St., Malden, under auspices of Malden Elks, with ERA Band conducted by William A. Barrington-Sargent. 8.

ITALIAN ERA CIVIC THEATER—First American performance of "Mater Purissima," by Paola Riccora. North End Union, 20 Parmenter St. 8:15.
ERA FREE LECTURE—"Americanization," by William Redell. Will be translated into Arabic. One-act play, "The Violin Maker of Cremona." Music. Yard of Denison House, 93 Tyler St. 8.
HARBOR SAIL—Steamer Mayflower. Dancing. Leaves Rowe's Wharf tonight and each Wednesday, Friday, Saturday at 8:30. Back at 11.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Brewster Denies He Was Pledged To Holding Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — Testimony on the part of Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, played in the back-stage drama preceding the final house vote on the holding company bill, was brought to a conclusion before the house lobby investigation committee today with the emphasis left on administration efforts to influence Mr. Brewster's vote.

In candid manner, the former Governor of Maine told the committee that his colleagues in Congress had with reason assumed his sympathies for the controversial "death sentence" clause of the holding company bill.

But he firmly insisted he had never pledged himself to vote for this measure either to Thomas J. Corcoran, RFC attorney who was acting for the Administration in the Capitol lobbies, or to anyone else.

Tells Different Story

Then covering the whole range of charges and countercharges he painted an entirely different picture of the proceedings than that which Mr. Corcoran had previously given to the committee.

The well-known Corcoran version of the story is that Mr. Brewster had committed himself to the "death sentence" in return for administration support for the $36,000,000 "Quoddy dam" project and had finally switched at the last moment and voted against the "death sentence" after a conversation in Statuary Hall in the Capitol just before the vote at which Mr. Corcoran attempted to persuade him to stand with the Administration.

Mr. Brewster's version is roughly as follows. From the beginning he had doubts about the "death sentence." He attended the first of six meetings at which it was discussed. At that time he was inclined to be sympathetic and made suggestions as to the best methods for getting the measure through Congress.

What He Did Say

Following the meeting he asked Mr. Corcoran if the Administration considered the "death sentence" of major importance and on being told that it did he replied:

"If I should support this measure I would certainly be facing some problems."

U. S. Youth Is Driven to 'Isms' By Exclusion, Wellesley Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—Should industry fail to take youth into its plans for recovery, the ranks of fascism or communism will absorb the hopeful young folk of America, warned Dr. Caroline Ware, economic history professor at Vassar, in a Wellesley Summer Institute discussion today.

Emphasizing that Hitler and Mussolini found their strongest supporters among the youth of their countries, she declared that if recovery failed to make use of America's youth, the prophets of social justice and of "share-the-wealth" movements would find ready material to work with. Even should revocery come, and youth find nothing therein to capture its imagination, the ranks of fascist and communist movements would soon harbor these young people she said.

As an example of how recovery might fail to take youth into consideration, she cited the practice of some Brockton labor unions to allot the new jobs furnished by returning prosperity only to the old union members, leaving new young workers uncared for by the union.

Youth Wants Expression

"Youth today wants to feel that it is needed and wanted," said Dr. Ware. "It wants to have a hand in the building up of society that is now going on, and it wants to find expression in worth-while activity."

That the questioning uncertain masses of youth and older people have not already gone more completely into the movements for social change led by the Huey Longs, the Dr. Townsends and the Father Coughlins, is due, according to Dr. Ware, to the lack of effective leadership.

These people are waiting, she declared, for some strong prophet of discontent to emerge who should weld the various amorphous groups into a solid mass, consolidate the varied platforms and doctrines, and march ahead.

The groups forming this mass of people who are looking for a new era are not confined to any one part of the country or strata of society, she declared. Surprisingly enough, large numbers of them are members of the middle class, long used to the slogan of success, but unable to find it in today's conditions. It is to these, she said, that today's new-era leaders are appealing.

Potential Dangers

"Some one of the present leaders of these movements may capture the imagination of these people," said Dr. Ware. "The groups following Huey Long, Dr. Townsend, Upton Sinclair and the others are ill-defined today, and any one of these leaders might capture the adherents of the others by a right combination of the policies each one advocates."

An entirely different result might be that one of the major political parties would incorporate many of these policies into their patform, she said. This has often happened with advanced ideas in the past, and will occur again. If this were to happen, a new prophet would find less to work with, she declared.

New Hall for W. and M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The new administration building of William and Mary College—the "Marshall-Wythe Building"—has just been occupied by the college officials. The structure, fitted up with all modern conveniences, will also house the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Law, a department of which Dr. John Garland Pollard, former Governor, was the first instructor. The structure was erected with PWA funds and cost $174,000. It is of the same type of architecture as the George Washington Hall and the Rogers Science Hall named after John Barton Rogers, an alumnus, and the founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. George Wythe was the first professor of law in America and the preceptor of John Marshall. This building, as well as all others erected on the campus since 1919—half a score in number—is an example of Flemish bond brickwork.

Mrs. Waley Sentenced

TACOMA, Wash., July 17 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Thulin Waley, 19, convicted in the George Weyerhaeuser kidnap case last Saturday, was sentenced by U. S. District Judge E. E. Cushman today to serve 20 years in the federal detention farm at Milan, Mich.

May Flies Visit Fresno

Millions of May flies recently were blown into Fresno, Calif., where they lived, as usual, but one night.

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SQUIBB Cold Cream
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SQUIBB Dusting Powder
SQUIBB Extract Vanilla
SQUIBB Lanolin Cream
SQUIBB Olive Oil
SQUIBB Shaving Cream
SQUIBB Soda Bicarbonate
SQUIBB Talcum Powder
SQUIBB Nursery Powder

a FEAST for 4

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If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

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RICH *yet* FRUGAL

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Process Tax Dealt New Blow On Way to the Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

leaguered position of the New Deal on a dozen or more judicial fronts, and they serve warning once more of what the Supreme Court is very likely to do when these matters come before it, as it did to the NRA in the Schechter case.

As the situation now stands, America is in the middle of the second step in moving toward the Roosevelt goal of a more closely integrated state.

The first step was the formulation of new legislation by an Administration strong enough to impose its will on Congress.

The second step is the test of this legislation by the courts, against the yardstick of the Constitution. This is the process going on at present. An enumeration of various new deal court tests now pending reveals that there is hardly an item of the Administration program, outside of its monetary, fiscal and stock regulatory activities, that is not now in judicial jeopardy.

Appeal to the People

Finally, there is the third and ultimate step: an appeal to the people. This must take the form of a constitutional amendment, and is a move which Mr. Roosevelt has already hinted. As the series of adverse court rulings grows, the constitutional issue comes nearer, and if the Supreme Court now upholds the Boston circuit court of appeals on the AAA case, the constitutional issue would seem to be inescapable.

The fate of the AAA processing tax case is particularly important because of its effect on the farmers and farming vote. The processing tax immediately affects the 3,500,000 farmers who have been beneficiaries of AAA, and have received thus far a total of $900,000,000. With their families they may number 15,000,000.

Means Last Step

If the processing tax is ultimately ruled out by the Supreme Court, the Administration's efforts to equalize the economic position of agriculture stop; crop control comes to an end; some 30,000,000 acres of farm land now idle go back into productive use, and cotton, corn, hogs, wheat, tobacco, sugar cane, beets and peanuts are just where they were when the effort at economic control was begun.

New-deal leaders believe this would have a profound political effect. It would line up the farm vote, they believe, behind a constitutional amendment increasing federal powers. In particular, the change would be felt in the South. Mr. Roosevelt's first hint of a constitutional amendment fell on hostile ears in the South, where the theory of states' rights is strong; it will be difficult not to change this attitude, however, if the pocketbook nerve of southern farmers is directly touched.

Forestalls Amendment

The Boston decision arrived as the Senate was seeking to re-write the AAA processing tax with the Supreme Court in mind. Congress was asked to write the processing levies into law instead of leaving them to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. But the Boston opinion would make the law, even with this alteration, invalid. It holds that:

"The power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to do so by taxing products before they enter interstate commerce, or otherwise to control their production merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce."

In other words, it is not only the delegation of powers in the processing tax which is invalid, it is the broader and more fundamental effort to control agriculture itself. If this attitude is upheld by the Supreme Court then nothing seems left for crop control but an amendment.

More Cases Pending

There are half a dozen pending New Deal cases before the courts, any one of which would unite labor for the proposed amendment if it should be ruled unconstitutional. The political combination of agriculture and labor would be a difficult one to resist, and the Administration undoubtedly has that thought in mind when it lays its plans for the future.

A box-score of court decisions directly or indirectly affecting the New Deal shows that the Administration has suffered far more defeats than victories.

Supreme Decisions

Gold cases	won (5-4)
NRA (Schechter Case)	Lost
Oil Case (Under NRA)	Lost
Frazier-Lemke Act	Lost
Railroad Retirement Act	Lost
Appellate Decisions	
AAA	Lost
TVA Pending (Lost in District Court)	
Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act Pending (Lost in District Court)	
PWA Condemnation Case	Lost
PWA Power-Loan Case	Won

How Matters Stand

Taking up some of these cases in greater detail, the analysis shows the following:

1. TVA—The fate of the New Deal's experiment in the power field is hanging in the balance with an opinion expected momentarily from the Circuit Court of Appeals at Atlanta on the right to sell power.

2. PWA—Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati (2-to-1) has just held the Government has not right to condemn land for slum clearance, thereby dealing a blow to PWA's proposal to use $249,000,000,000 of the $4,000,000,000 works fund.

3. Farm Program—The Bankhead Cotton Control Act and Kerr-Smith Tobacco Control Act, which put the AAA's voluntary crop curtailment agreements on a compulsory basis, are both now under attack. The constitutionality of AAA itself has just been denounced by the Circuit Court at Boston.

4. Federal Alcohol Control Administration—This was deprived of legal standing when the NRA was thrown out by the Schechter case.

And the List Grows

5. Oil—The Supreme Court threw out the original oil production control on the ground that Congress delegated the President too much power; an attempt to remedy this defect has been made.

6. Mortgage moratorium and rail pension acts—these were both thrown out by the Supreme Court, although not directly New Deal measures, they were brought under its wing when Mr. Roosevelt praised their objectives, though doubting their legality.

7. Guffey coal stabilization bill—Mr. Roosevelt has expressed doubts as to this pending measure, though urging Congress to pass it "however reasonable" these constitutional doubts may be.

8. Social security—One of the big pending bills whose constitutionality has also been questioned, even by some of its friends.

In addition to these, the Government has won two important cases. First was the series of gold clause cases. Second was a decision by the Circuit Court at Cincinnati that PWA had the right to make loans to finance publicly owned and operated power plants. The Supreme Court recently refused to review this case.

Rowdyism Blamed By Berlin Police For Jews' Beating

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Anti-Jewish rioting broke out here last night on the fashionable Kurfürstendamm Boulevard, when an unruly band of young National Socialists dragged Jews from passing motorcars, beat them up and smashed the windows of restaurants frequented by Jews.

An eye-witness today issued the following statement on the rioting:

"I was informed about 8 o'clock last night that there was an anti-Jewish demonstration in the streets. I hurried out and presently heard shouting toward the east end of Kurfürstendamm Boulevard.

"When I got there I found a large crowd lined up on both sides of the street, forcing each car which came by to run the gantlet, stopping all cars in which Jewish-looking men or women were riding, and dragging out the Jews and beating them up. . . .

"Nowhere did the police seem to make any effort whatever to prevent the victims from this brutality. Occasionally they attempted to clear areas for motor traffic to get through or to prevent the crowds from collecting in front of certain apparently favored cafés. That was all. . . .

Police Warning

The rioting last night brought forth a "warning to elements inimical to the state" by the State Police today.

The police warning read:

"It is understood that demonstrations against the provocative behavior of Jews once again yesterday attracted all sorts of the dark elements which believe that in situations like this they may pursue their anti-governmental purposes and, through tumults, bring the state and the National Socialist movement into disfavor.

"The sub-divisions of the National Socialist movement, especially the Political Organization and the Storm Troops, immediately placed themselves at the disposal of the police in order to cut the ground out from under these dark forces by quickly re-establishing order.

"Thanks to the co-operation of the police and the subdivisions' movement, it was actually possible within a very short time to prevent further disturbances.

"It needs no further mention to point out that the state and the movement in the future, too, will co-operate most intensively in order to prevent every disturbance of public order."

Strict orders were issued today by Storm Troop leaders for a hands-off attitude in future anti-Semitic demonstrations in Berlin.

"Alien and Jewish elements are trying to bring the Storm Troops into disfavor," the order stated, "even though the behavior of people of the foreign race must be discountenanced most strongly, the Storm Troops must nevertheless maintain discipline and furnish new proof that they can fulfill the tasks set by Der Führer (Hitler).

"Berlin-Brandenberg Formation therefore orders Storm Troops to refrain from all demonstrations and manifestations even when a member is wearing civilian clothes. All Storm Troops must, however, wear their uniforms outside office hours until further notice.

"Responsible leaders must immediately satisfy themselves that this order is being executed. . . . The order is not intended to hamper the healthy spirit of the Storm Troops, but is issued to take from the opponents of National Socialism the opportunity for heaping slander and calumny upon the Storm Troops."

Administration Faces Wreck of Farm Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

virtually told eastern textile operators to take the tax and like it.

Today, textile men don't like the tax and they are confident that they won't have to take it.

The New England cotton mills accept the challenge of "Washington bureaucrats" who wish to continue the AAA in its present form, declared Dexter Stevens, chairman of the Northern Cotton Mills Policy Committee.

Emphasizing the sectional solidarity of New England on this issue, statements were made today from both labor and the farmers expressing approval for a speedy demise of the AAA.

Howard Russell, official of the Boston Farm Bureau, said it was time the processing tax feature of the AAA went by the boards, but added his conviction that its passing would not topple the whole farm program. The AAA, of restricted advantage to New England farmers anyway, was interpreted as having served its purpose of bringing farm prices to a parity with industrial prices.

William E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford branch of the United Textile Workers of America, stated labor's position as solidly behind that of industry on this issue. Not only is labor desirous of the processing tax's elimination, but it will lend its political influence to the defeat of any further taxing of this nature.

In the meantime, the courts are expecting a rush of cases from textile manufacturers throughout New England in an effort to recover that part of the $900,000,000 in collected taxes that they contributed. This expected stampede was accelerated by rumors that the Federal Government might move to outlaw suits for recovery. Latest indications are that the Federal Government will make no such effort but will invite a cleancut showdown in the courts.

We Pay, Others Benefit

George L. Barnes, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said today:

"We bear the burden of the tax but in return other sections of the country benefit by our payment," he asserted. "This must stop or with the coming textile season it may be reasonably contemplated that more Massachusetts mills will migrate elsewhere or close. They will not be able to stand the heavy tax burden.

"If we put more burden on industry we will create more unemployment. If we keep the same burden we will force mills to close. Let the benefits of the tax be paid out of the President's 'four-billion-eight,' or direct from the Treasury—but let industry get back on its feet. I believe the court decision which can't come for at least six months will be upheld by the Supreme Court."

See AAA Collapse

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing all of the northeastern mill states, saw in yesterday's decision a collapse of the AAA.

Today a spokesman insisted that statements made by Secretary Wallace and his aides that the Boston decision meant little until the Supreme Court acted were mere "courage-bolstering" declarations.

This spokesman held the view that the Circuit Court decision presaged a legal finish for the processing tax, a spiking of the AAA program, and the setup of a new type of agricultural policy—although he did not say what he expected the new setup to be.

Wallace Is Unperturbed Over Boston AAA Ruling

DENVER, July 17 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said last night he would reserve comment on the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision that parts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act are unconstitutional until he reviews the text with a member of his legal staff.

"The ruling is of not great consequence until it has been passed upon by the Supreme Court," he said.

The Secretary learned of the Boston development as he boarded a train for Seattle, Wash., where he will address farmers Thursday night.

Mexican Road Resumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In an effort to stimulate the export of farm products, construction work on the branch railroad from San Carlos to Villa Acuna, Coahuila, has been resumed, according to information received by the Ministry of National Economy from officials at Saltillo.

'Queen Bee' Buzzing Over Hendon

Central Press Photos Ltd.

Royal Air Force's Pilotless Plane
Type Falls Victim to HMS Rodney's Anti-Aircraft Gunners

Hitler Patrols Site Of Anti-Jewish Riot To Prevent Renewal

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler himself patrolled the Kurfürstendamm Boulevard last night to see that there was no new outbreak of anti-Semitic rioting, it was learned today.

Der Führer twice rode up and down the fashionable thoroughfare in an automobile. He was accompanied by adjutants and secret service men.

Herr Hitler made the personal survey, it was said, to assure himself that firm steps were being taken to prevent a repetition of Monday's disturbances.

Wilhelmstrasse circles, admitting the new outbreak of attacks caused a bad impression both abroad and on foreigners here, attributed the riots to "subversive elements." Strong police forces patrolled the streets of the fashionable West End section where the outbreaks occurred.

Regenstein Polls Five

The village of Regenstein in the Harz Mountains with five inhabitants claims to be Germany's smallest town.

King Sees Guns Of Rodney Wreck 'Queen Bee' Plane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., July 17—One of Britain's high-flying robot "Queen Bee" planes was brought down into the sea today by anti-aircraft guns aboard the battleship Rodney.

King George, here for the Jubilee naval maneuvers, witnessed the mid-air destruction of the pilotless plane.

The Rodney's anti-aircraft battery is claimed to be the last word in Britain's defense against the possibility of a massed air attack.

Meets Trials

The robot plane which can fly pilotless over a radius of 10 miles at a speed of 100 miles an hour and an altitude of 10,000 feet recently emerged from experimental stages and was one of the features of the recent Royal Air Pageant at Hendon.

The new plane, known as the "Queen Bee," looks externally like an ordinary light plane. The radio control apparatus is housed in the rear pilot's cockpit. The construction is of wood, so that if it be brought down on water it will float. As a seaplane it is launched into the air by catapult, and as a land plane it takes off from and lands on an airdrome. It is fitted with an aerial wire stretched between the wingtips and the tail. The Queen Bee can fly at about 100 miles an hour and at heights up to 10,000 feet.

Spectacular in Flight

To the uninitiated onlooker the working of this radio plane is spectacular. An aircraftsman stands at the control box which looks like a tall phonograph case with a row of keys which he presses as the officer's orders are called to him.

On the tarmac 300 yards away was the plane. When the take-off was ordered it ran along gaining speed and took off perfectly. Two turning orders were then given which were duly executed.

Then came—"Climb . . . straight . . . glide . . . dive." At the last order, down it came to within 200 feet of the airdrome, when it flattened out and regained height in the orthodox way. It was revealed that such a maneuver could be regulated to any pre-arranged level and automatically carried out.

As an empty machine is not allowed to fly over the open country a pilot is always in the front cockpit, but he has nothing to do but sit as a passenger prepared to take over control if anything should go wrong.

The main use of the "Queen Bee" at present is to give gunners realistic opportunities for firing at an aerial target.

Men, Women, Money Held Scouts' Need By Baden-Powells

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The need in the Boy and Girl Scout movements is for more men, women and money to carry the work forward to thousands of children through the organization now existing in the United States and other countries, in the opinion of Lord and Lady Robert S. Baden-Powell, world heads, respectively, of the two organizations.

Praising the Scouting work they had seen on their present visit to the United States, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, speaking at a luncheon to them at the Waldorf-Astoria here yesterday, declared this work had never been surpassed since the founding of the Scout activities 28 years ago, since which time Scouting has spread to 48 countries, embracing 2,500,000 boys.

"This shows there is a leaven of good will now throughout the world that cannot fail to help the cause of world peace later," Lord Baden-Powell said.

Lady Baden-Powell praised the men and women who are supervising the Scout work and said that 1,500,000 girls were now enrolled as Girl Scouts in 40 countries.

Present at the luncheon were Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Governor of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Carter Beard, Gerald Shepherd, acting British consul-general here, Dr. John H. Finley and other prominent New York men and women.

Park at Santiago Opened

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 17 (AP)—Roosevelt Park, named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, was dedicated July 15 with ceremonies presided over by the Governor of Oriente Province. Officers of the army, civil government and the consular corps assisted. The park is located where San Juan Road enters the city.

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Dolls of World Flock to Show in Paris

Dazzling Array of Costumes Marks International Goodwill Exhibition Sponsored by French Red Cross.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Dolls from France, dolls from Spain, dolls from Italy, Belgium, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and from many remote parts of the globe were on view at an international doll exhibition arranged by the French section of the Junior Red Cross recently.

All the dolls were dressed in costume and sent by members of the French and foreign sections of the Junior Red Cross. More than 200 of them were grouped at the Pedagogic Museum of the city of Paris, and made a brave show.

They were dressed for the most part in modern or old-fashioned costumes, and thus possessed documentary and ethnological interest as every detail of the original costumes was scrupulously observed and represented.

Spain's contribution consisted of several delightful rag dolls, the work of some unknown artist, garbed in the colorful costumes of Segovia, Léon and Valencia.

From Belgium came a picturesque milkmaid from Ghent. Italy was represented by a gorgeous and haughty Piedmontese lady of 1859 in crinoline and flounces.

One of the most interesting groups from an historical as well as artistic point of view, was the one sent by the Japanese section of the Junior Red Cross. Some were dressed in the style of 1400 years ago.

Czechoslovakia's bright and varied peasant dresses were delightfully represented, as well as those of Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece. While from the United States came a demure little Puritan maiden which was assuredly one of the prettiest exhibits in this varied show.

But the French dolls were the most numerous. All the pretty, old-fashioned costumes of the different provinces and of many professions were reconstituted thanks to the skill of French schoolgirls.

These dolls are now going to be exchanged between the different Junior Red Cross sections of the world, and will, it is hoped, thus serve international good will, helping to link 14,000,000 children in one great brotherhood.

From South Sea Maidens to Belles of Central Europe

Some of the Dolls Recently Displayed at the Pedagogic Museum in Paris

Judge Prescribes Code For Tipsy Car Drivers

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Operators of garage and filling stations were under a new code today, prescribed by Traffic Judge Gutknecht.

"If motorists who return for their cars show signs of being tipsy, warn them not to drive," he ordered. "If they won't heed the warning, keep their cars and call a policeman. And if they won't heed his warning, he will lock them up."

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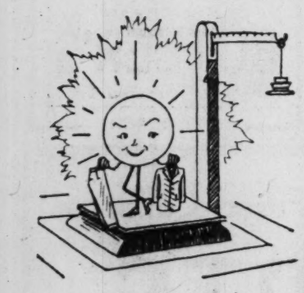

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Hayashi Foresees Long Police Need For Manchoukuans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 17—Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, War Minister, who yesterday strengthened moderate elements in the army by dismissing Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki from one of the three most powerful posts of higher command, believes there will be no early termination of the Japanese military effort in policing Manchoukuo.

This was his main impression brought back from a three weeks trip of inspection in Manchoukuo, in the course of which he visited all the main towns and troop units in that country.

Declaring that there are still 30,000 bandits in Manchoukuo, General Hayashi, in statements to the press, pointed to the difficult task of the Japanese forces, which are often strung out along very long lines and obliged to maintain order over vast regions. Between 20 and 30 Japanese officers and soldiers are killed in action every month, according to the War Minister.

Bandit Raids

His statement was emphasized soon after his return by news that 400 bandits had raided the Tayunchang gold mine, in eastern Kirin (one of the most disturbed portions of Manchoukuo), killed several company guards, carried off 10 Japanese and Manchoukuo natives and made off with gold to the value of 20,000 Manchoukuo dollars, besides destroying the mine equipment.

General Hayashi could hold out little hope of reducing the annual Japanese military expenditure in Manchoukuo below the present figure of 150,000,000 yen, about $43,500,000. He asserted there could be no slackening of effort and that, because of its heavy obligations in other fields, the Manchoukuo Government could not increase its contribution to the defense of the country above the present negligible figure of 9,000,000 Manchoukuo dollars, less than $3,000,000.

General Hayashi called the attention of the Japanese public to the large Soviet forces, which he estimated at 240,000 men, concentrated on the Siberian-Manchoukuan frontier. Russia is erecting very strong defensive works, while the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo is comparatively small. While General Hayashi saw no cause for war between the two countries, he expressed the opinion that the Soviet military preparations required constant vigilance on the part of Japan.

Emigration Urged

The War Minister discussed matters of general administration and policy, as well as purely military affairs. He advocated large-scale Japanese emigration into Manchoukuo, "because of Japan's population problem and the need for industrial development," and suggested that in the beginning small colonies of emigrants should be established at some of the main stations along the line of the South Manchuria Railroad. He said that within a few years extraterritoriality would most probably be abolished in Manchoukuo, while Japan's administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone would be ceded to the Manchoukuo authorities.

A new complication is developing along the Yalu River, which for a considerable distance constitutes the boundary between Manchoukuo and Korea. Bandits who are being pressed in Eastern Manchoukuo are endeavoring to take refuge in Korea; and General Hayashi intimated that special measures of co-operation between the Japanese authorities in Manchoukuo and in Korea would be necessary in order to cope with this situation

Laval Economy Move Step to Stabilization

(Continued from Page 1)

the decree calling for a special tax on the profits of all companies working for the Ministries of War, Air and Marine. This is in effect France's first step toward taking the profit out of munition making.

The first general impression of this economy is a decidedly good one, but best-informed economic observers are inclined to reserve final judgment as to whether this really means the franc is definitely saved. It is felt that everything depends on whether confidence is restored and hoarded billions are brought out, for, unless at least partial recovery comes, another budget deficit will develop.

Furthermore, doubts are expressed as to whether actual economies will approach the paper estimates, and there is a tendency to point to the case of Belgium, which, after accomplishing severe deflation, was after all obliged to devaluate its currency.

On the whole, however, the economic atmosphere is held to have been improved by the courageous way in which the Government has attacked the problem.

Soldier Enlists for 20 Days

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Sergeant John A. Johanson, 62, has re-enlisted in the United States Army for 20 days. At the end of that time he will have completed 30 years' service, will be eligible to retire on a pension. The 20-day period was necessary to round out his service for the pension. He probably holds the record for a short-term enlistment, army officers said.

League Prepares To Call Council On African Issue

GENEVA, July 17 (AP)—The League of Nations announced today that it is preparing to convoke the Council about July 25 to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, considering that little hope remains for revival of arbitration.

A preliminary warning was sent to members of the Council that their presence may be required soon in Geneva.

ROME, July 17 (AP)—The national aviation service disclosed today plans to supply Italy's colonial forces with some 300 planes, threatening large-scale aerial warfare against Ethiopia.

The air service plunged into the project, designed to overcome the obstacles of Ethiopia's desert lands and mountain citadels, after an advance guard of 80 pilots and 24 planes sailed for East Africa.

Gen Giuseppe Valle, Under-Secretary for Air, who bade fare well to this contingent at Naples, indicated that he personally would take the major force of the colonies soon.

Regiment on regiment of Blackshirt troops also marched to embarkation points. Other masses of recruits poured into training cantonments in response to Premier Benito Mussolini's orders for continual replacement of reserve forces.

Il Duce, admitting openly that Italy's cause in East Africa has not been properly understood in some parts of the world, was insistent that Roman justice—and only Roman justice—should be employed to settle the issue.

He received the French Ambassador, Count de Chambrun, late yesterday to discuss the crisis. He conferred also with the Japanese Ambassador, Yotaro Sugimura, who assured him Japan had no interest in East Africa and would not intervene.

Lama Pilgrims Trade Furs for Livestock Or Jewels to Pay Way

JEHOL CITY, Manchuria, July 17—An important three-day political and religious festival closed today at Tolunmiao in Inner Mongolia, just across the border from this city. It was attended by approximately 30 000 Lama pilgrims, many of whom traveled thousands of miles by foot, donkey or camel to reach it.

This festival represents an ancient Lama ceremony, started many years ago. It lapsed for 10 or 12 years during the Chinese Republic but has now been reopened, this being the third fair since it revival.

It is held in the grounds of an old Lama temple near the village of Tolun, in Chahar, and aside from its political and religious importance and significance, it presents an unusual and interesting spectacle. Various religious ceremonies are participated in by all the pilgrims. Representatives of the various Mongol Banners also take the opportunity for yearly political conferences. In addition, most of the pilgrims attempt by trade and barter to pay their expenses, or to make a profit on the trip.

Silk-clad Chinese and Mongols in raw felt exchange furs for jewels and flour, livestock for guns and embroideries. More than 50,000 head of livestock, most of which are quartered on the fair grounds, usually change hands at these fairs.

Park Cabins Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Erection of cabins for private use in the Shenandoah National Park will not be permitted, A. B. Cammerer, director of the national park service, stated in a letter received by Wilbur C. Hall, of Leesburg, chairman of the State Conservation and Development Commission. Mr. Cammerer said the purpose of the national parks is to preserve the natural scenery.

British Propose League Curb On Shipment of War Minerals

(Continued from Page 1)

went to war with Ethiopia in the face of a League embargo on supplies of munition-making minerals, it would be possible, in the opinion of some, to immobilize the Italian forces by a simple embargo on coal and petroleum products. Italy produces no coal and no oil. A League embargo on these commodities, concurred in by the United States, would cut Italy off from all supplies except a small though increasing quantity of oil from wells just sunk under Italian auspices in Albania.

Not only are coal and oil essential for Italy's industrial furnaces at home but her ships cannot cross the seas with supplies and reinforcements for the troops at the front unless they are able to get fuel. Her airplanes and tanks would also be put out of action.

Will the League under the leadership of Great Britain threaten to use this potent weapon of the embargo if Italy insists on appealing to force in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute? Many people here hope so.

Peace Endangered

It is emphasized that it is not merely Ethiopian independence that is in danger but the whole collective peace system. Unlike the Far Eastern dispute and the Chaco war, the Italo-Ethiopian crisis is going on at the very heart of the League's chief sphere of influence. Most people agree that if the League cannot function in this case the collective security ideal for which the League stands is doomed.

But if the League members take their courage in both hands at Geneva in August and treat the Italo-Ethiopian dispute on its own merits instead of on the merits of the European situation, supporters of the League believe a precedent will be established which will go far to make the ideal of collective security a real factor for the future in international politics.

Thus the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is a matter which, in the last analysis, vitally concerns not only Italy, Ethiopia and Great Britain but all those European members of the League which look to Geneva as their chief hope for security against external aggression.

Arizona Relief List Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The number of families on relief in Maricopa, Arizana's most populous county, was reduced from 10,000 to 8000 in the last fiscal year. Persons dependent on federal relief now number approximately 22,000, a drop from 28,000 a year ago.

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Cards Gain On Giants; Joe McCarthy Signs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball, especially the major league game, is a strange business. One week ago today, the New York Giants were leading the National League pennant race by the healthy margin of 7½ games, with the St. Louis Cardinals second. Everyone said the Giants had clinched the 1935 flag and that playing out the remainder of the schedule would be simply a matter of routine. At the same time, over in the American League, the Yankees were clinging to first place by the tip of their fingers and the Detroit Tigers were so close it appeared only a matter of time before the lead would change hands.

This morning, the situation has changed in both circuits.

At Cincinnati yesterday, the Giants lost their third straight game. Paul Derringer and Sam Byrd starred as their Red mates scored a 7-to-5 victory. Byrd went to bat twice with the bases loaded. The first time he delivered a double which drove in three runs. The second time he singled home two more. Derringer scattered nine New York hits for his thirteenth triumph of the season.

This defeat reduced New York's lead to four games, as the Cardinals won their battle with the Braves. The trouble with the Giants is their pitching. Fitzsimmons is out of action and so is Castleman. Hubbell isn't pitching the way he should. Schumacher and Parmelee are the only Giant boxmen upon whom Terry can depend. It seems unreal that a team like the Giants can be near world champions one week and a second division outfit the next.

The Cardinals are going at top speed. They won their twelfth straight game yesterday against the Braves by a 2-to-1 score. Jess Haines pitched and beat Ben Cantwell despite the fact that the Boston right-hander was more effective in the matter of allowing hits. The Cards pushed across both of their runs in the fourth inning, one with the help of an error by Whitney on a double-play ball.

It is interesting to note that one year ago today the Cardinals were in third place, with the Giants first and the Cubs second. Three and one half games separated the Cards and Cubs, while 5½ contests were between the Cards and leaders. On Aug. 24 the Cardinals took possession of second place, but the following day they were back again in third. It was not until Sept. 5 that they stepped back onto the second rung of the ladder and began to pull away from the Cubs. The Cards passed the Giants on Sept. 29, the next-to-the-last-day of the season.

Frankie Frisch is getting great pitching. The return to form of Bill Hallahan, the veteran left-hander, has helped the Cards tremendously. He has won three games in succession.

Johnny Allen, another one of the season's outstanding comebacks, pitched the Yankees to victory yesterday in their home stadium. He limited the White Sox, still a first division club, to a pair of singles and registered his ninth victory of the year. Also, he struck out nine batters, increasing his strikeout record to 84. Appling and Radcliff were the only White Sox to touch Allen.

While the Yanks were winning, over in Shibe Park, Philadelphia, the Athletics were defeating the Tigers, 8 to 2, behind George Blaeholder. By losing, the Bengals dropped to 2½ games in back of the Yankees in the pennant race. At the moment it looks as if the Yanks might fight off their rivals from the automobile city.

All rumors that had Joe McCarthy on the way out as Yankee manager, unless he won the pennant this year, were silenced yesterday when Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, club owner, announced that his team manager had been signed for two more years, which extends his present contract through 1936 and 1937. Ruppert said he is completely satisfied with the way McCarthy has run the Yankee machine and at no time in the recent past has he considered making a change. The appearance of Babe Ruth in Yankee headquarters several times within the past week led some to believe that he might succeed McCarthy, if Ruppert decided a change was necessary.

Extending McCarthy's contract at this time may be a smart move by the Yankee owner. Any lingering thought that "Marse Joe" might lose his job can be forgotten by his players. They can direct their entire attention toward the home-stretch fight with the Tigers.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 17, 1910

OFFICIAL major league averages show that Strunk of the Philadelphia Athletics was leading the American League in batting with a mark of .438. Snodgrass of the New York Giants was ahead in the National League race with .342. Eddie Collins of the Athletics was leading both leagues in stolen bases, with 40, three more than Ty Cobb of Detroit. Bush of Detroit had scored 64 runs.

Swedish Contender For Roosevelt Cup Arrives in Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden's first contestant for the President Roosevelt Cup for 30-meter class yachts, which attracted eyes of yachtsmen in Scandinavia ever since it was first offered in 1933, arrived in Boston today.

It is the Lill Singva II, owned by Nelson Rosenlund, and arrived at Mystic Docks, lashed to the deck of the steamer Hjelmaren, from Gothenburg, a trim craft of about 40 feet over all, some 26 feet on the water line, 6.9 feet beam and 4.9 feet depth. Lill Singva II is the third Swedish yacht of this class to arrive at Boston aboard transatlantic freighters this season, the first two, Skjold VIII, now the S. X. and the Valiant having been purchased by Boston and Marblehead yachtsmen.

Sweden has contributed several "thirties" to New England racing circles, selling them to yachtsmen here. This season, in efforts to get a leg on the Roosevelt Cup, two of the Swedish-owned 30 meter class boats were to be sent here in time for the race off Marion late this month. Both craft were designed by Knude H. Reimers who was to come in person with his own Roulette to enter this contest.

The plan fell through however, and Mr. Reimers came over without his boat, but brought his crew, Eric Lundburg and Bengt Plyn on the steamer Svaneholm to New York yesterday. It is understood that he will endeavor to charter one of the boats he designed and sold to New Englanders, for the purpose of the race.

The Lill Singva II is to race with her owner at the helm. It was planned to have her swung over the side of the Hjelmaren by the ship's tackle this morning, but due to the fact that Mr. Rosenlund would be unable to reach Boston until tomorrow, the debarking was postponed. Lincoln Davis Jr., president of the American 30-Square Meter Association, came to Boston from Marblehead, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Rosenlund, but returned to his home after learning that the Swedish yachtsman would not arrive until tomorrow.

The Valiant arrived here last Saturday on the steamer Topeka for delivery to James Connolly Jr. of Marblehead and Newburyport. She was rigged alongside the liner and sailed for Marblehead the same afternoon.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	24	.680
St. Louis	48	29	.623
Chicago	46	33	.582
Pittsburgh	42	38	.525
Cincinnati	38	42	.475
Brooklyn	34	42	.447
Philadelphia	32	45	.416
Boston	21	59	.263

Results July 16

Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 7, New York 5.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.

One of New England's Popular Golf Clubs and a Champion

By a Staff Photographer

The Worcester (Mass.) Country Club and Charles C. Clare, New England Amateur Golf Champion

Tenth Annual New England Golf Tourney at Worcester

New England Amateur Golf Champions
1926—F. C. Newton, The Country Club.
1927—Fred J. Wright, Albemarle C. C.
1928—W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn C. C.
1929—Paul Haviland, Brooklawn C. C.
1930—Elmer Ward, Bauneg Beg C. C.
1931—Joseph M. Batchelder, Salem C. C.
1932—Robert M. Grant, Wethersfield C. C.
1933—Frank D. Ross, Wampanoag C. C.
1934—Charles C. Clare, Race Brook C. C.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England Golf Association will conduct the tenth annual tournament for the amateur championship of New England at the Worcester Country Club, Worcester, July 31, Aug. 1, 2 and 3.

The championship will be played entirely at match play and will be limited to 100 entries. Twenty-eight entrants will be drawn by lots and given byes. The 72 players who do not draw byes will play one round of match play on Wednesday, July 21. The 36 winners and the 28 byes will start match play, Thursday morning. There will be two rounds of match play on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and the final will be at 18 holes on Saturday afternoon.

Entries are limited to members of the clubs belonging to the state associations and the allotment is as follows: Massachusetts, 35; Connecticut, 25; Rhode Island, 15; Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 10, and Vermont, 5. Each state association will decide how its allotment is to be determined. A gold medal and custody of the championship cup for one year will be given to the winner, a silver medal to the runner-up and bronze medals to the semi-finalists.

The entry fee is $5 and should be sent to the secretaries of the various state associations or to Raynor M. Gardiner, 16-A Ashburton Place, Boston, and must be received on or before July 24.

Starting times and pairings will be announced in local papers throughout New England, Monday, July 29. The Worcester Country Club has perfected arrangements to have on hand during the championship rounds, competent caddies for all players. Caddies not attached to the Worcester Club will not be allowed to act and will not be admitted to the course.

The committee in charge of the tournament consists of Howard W. Dunbar of the Worcester Country Club, a local committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Golf Association, and the following members of the New England Golf Association:

Malcolm Farmer, president; Henry A. Wentworth, first vice-president; Ervin H. Boody, second vice-president; Raynor M. Gardiner, secretary-treasurer, and the advisory committee of Samuel N. Pierson, Connecticut; Herbert Jaques, Massachusetts; Paul Harmon, Maine; Joseph Olney, Rhode Island; C. M. Clark, Vermont; Oscar M. Flather, New Hampshire; and Harold W. Pierce, United States Golf Association.

Wide World

J. Donald Budge

Vaulting in England Different From America

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Keith S. Brown, Yale track captain, who set a new British record of 13ft. 10in. last Saturday in the pole vault, doesn't expect to better any world marks while he is in England with the combined Harvard-Yale squad. He hopes, however, to clear 14 feet.

During a workout of the American collegians today, preparatory to meeting the combined Oxford-Cambridge team this Saturday, Brown said: "Conditions for vaulting over here are not quite so favorable as we have at home. Both the landing pits and the runways are harder. In addition there's usually a cross-wind."

Milton Green, Harvard's all-around performer, showed good form in the hurdles and broad jump today.

White City lacks sufficient straightaway for the sprint races and the Americans found difficulty adjusting themselves to the turns.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Detroit	49	33	.598
Chicago	42	33	.560
Cleveland	39	36	.520
Boston	41	38	.519
Philadelphia	34	42	.447
Washington	33	46	.418
St. Louis	23	54	.299

Results July 16

Philadelphia 8, Detroit 2.
New York 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 6, Washington 4.

Meteor Wins Second Of George Cup Races

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Superior work with light canvas yesterday gave the Rochester Yacht Club's six-meter sloop Meteor victory in the second of the George Cup races. And when Jack of the Crescent Yacht Club at Watertown fought off the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Mist for second place, the Rochester entry took the series lead.

Victory yesterday, coupled with her second Monday, gave Meteor five points toward the "hunk of plate" which has been a prize of international competition on fresh water since 1899. Mist, victor Monday but last yesterday, has four points. Jack, third Monday, and second yesterday, has three points.

The American sloops left Mist behind them at the outset when they split tacks with her and found sustaining breaths inshore. Jack led Meteor on the first windward work, but Skipper William P. Barrows passed Eddie Lansing of Watertown on the spinnaker run and thereafter the Rochester boat increased her measure of victory.

She won by more than four minutes.

Frick Predicting More Night Games

ST. LOUIS, July 16 (AP)—Night baseball will become more general in the major league next season, National League President Ford C. Frick believes.

Frick, in attendance at the Cardinals World Series flag raising ceremonies pointed to the success of the venture at Cincinnati where the Reds because of nocturnal baseball this year, have already played to more fans at home than they did all last year.

No Miscues in Title Angle Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Johnny Layton, world's three-cushion billiard champion, and Allen Hall, youthful Chicago angle artist, had the good fortune not to make a single miscue during their recent title challenge match here. This marked the first time in the history of billiards that a miscue had not occurred in championship play.

Sporting Around the Hub

Babe Didrikson and Sarazen Win at Woodland

THE Texas Babe, Mildred Didrikson, who made good in various sports before she turned to her latest adventure—professional golf—yesterday teamed with Gene Sarazen to win an easy match from Rosamond Vahey, Massachusetts champion, and Jesse P. Guilford, former national champion, 3 and 2, over the Woodland Golf Club links in Auburndale. Today, Miss Didrikson and Sarazen play Cynthia Richardson and Frank Gilholm in an exhibition four-ball match at the Highland Golf Club, Attleboro.

Yesterday's victory at Woodland marked the fifth victory in six starts for the Didrikson-Sarazen pair, who are touring the country. The match was played under beat-ball and aggregate system of scoring, and the Woodland pair dropped behind by 11 points in the 18 holes. Individually, Miss Didrikson defeated Miss Vahey, 4 and 2.

The Texas girl went out in 41 strokes and home in 43 for an 84. Sarazen had a card of 35—36—71; Miss Vahey, 45—42—87, and Guilford, 39—38—77. Par for the course is 71, 36 out and 35 in.

Women's Tennis at Essex Rained Out—Heavy rains yesterday forenoon forced the postponement of second day's play in the 11th annual women's invitation tennis tournament of the Essex County Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea. The entire program, which will be run today, consists of third and fourth-round singles matches and two rounds in doubles. Mixed doubles may also start today.

Boston Light Swim—A number of New England's best long-distance swimmers will plunge into the salt water at the Head House, City Point, on July 28, and strike out for Boston Light. For the protection of the swimmers, each contestant will be obliged to provide a boat and pilot. Some of the entrants are Johnny Mullen, Joe Nunan, Max Freedman, James Cullen, John McDougha, Jack McCarthy and Michael Wrenn.

Detroit Opens Series—The Detroit Tigers come to Boston tomorrow and open a four-game series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. Tomorrow's game starts at 3 o'clock. Single contests are scheduled for tomorrow, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Detroit's record against the local club to date is six victories and three defeats.

White Mountain Tennis—Women's singles in the White Mountain and New Hampshire state tennis tournaments was started yesterday afternoon at Crawford Notch. The seeded players are: Mary Douglas, Mary Whittemore of Dublin, Ottilie M. Gaertner of Jamaica Plain, former Boston University player, and Jeanne van der Bosch of The Hague, Holland. Miss Whittemore beat Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College, recent winner of the college girls' tournament at Longwood, 6—2, 6—4. In men's singles, Hugh Oakley of Montclair, N. J., won a spectacular match from Harold D. Homenway of Pittsfield, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8, and Anton Von Bernuth of Whitestone, N. Y., who has two legs on the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup, defeated Richard S. Lowell of New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Here and There—The Thorny Lea Golf Club team, which won the Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League championship, was given a testimonial dinner last evening at Brockton. . . . The Marlborough Country Club's father-and-son golf tournament will be held Aug. 28. On Aug. 9 and 10, the Marlborough club will stage its open tournament, 18 holes of medal play, in two divisions. For other information write C. Harry Bowler, manager. . . . Brae Burn, in co-operation with the Greenkeepers Club of New England and the New England P. G. A. is offering for the fourth annual greenkeeper-pro best-ball championship this year a perpetual trophy to be called the John Shanahan Memorial Shield in honor of the Brae Burn greenkeeper of the past 31 years. The tourney will be held July 22.

Twelve Grid Games for Giants

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The New York Football Giants, world professional champions, will play 12 games in the National Football League this fall, John V. Mara, president of the Club, announced. With Steve Owen again in charge as coach, the Giants will start the defense of their title in Pittsburgh Sept. 22 and play their first home game at the Polo Grounds Oct. 13, meeting the Brooklyn Dodgers. In addition to meeting their four eastern rivals—Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the champions will face the two Chicago elevens at home. The Cardinals will be at the Polo Grounds Oct. 27 and the Bears, the team the Giants beat for the title, the week following.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Approaches Final Stages

WHEN the various countries of the world which entered the Davis Cup competition of 1935 started out to decide which one should have the right to challenge Great Britain for the famous lawn tennis championship trophy which has been in John Bull's possession ever since 1933, the year his representatives furnished somewhat of a surprise by taking it away from the French players, it is extremely doubtful if any close follower of the game would have been willing to stake his reputation by picking Germany and the United States as the two nations which would meet in the interzone final. But that is just what has happened and when the last ball has been served at Wimbledon this coming Tuesday the players of one of these two nations will be ready to face the defenders.

Germany the Surprise

That the United States should be one of the finalists is, of course, no surprise, as the American players did not meet any serious opposition on their way to the interzone final; but that Germany should have gone through the European zone is a decided surprise. It is true that in Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, the Germans have one of the greatest players of the day; but it takes three matches to win one of the contests, and it was not believed that Germany could furnish another player who could give Von Cramm the necessary support, especially against Australia, which had Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath. But Heiner Henkel furnished the quality of tennis needed to give him a victory and so carry Germany past the only really serious threat in its European competition.

Should Be Great Matches

Now the United States and Germany are putting on the finishing touches for their coming match. Based on the showing which the players made in the Wimbledon all-England championship, what little advantage there appears to be in favor of either country seems to rest with America. Von Cramm is generally expected to win his two singles matches; but the other three matches should go to America, with Wilmer L. Allison Jr., J. Donald Budge and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. as singles nominees and Allison and John W. Van Ryn for the doubles. Budge is the "freshman" of this quartet, but he showed at Wimbledon that he is well-qualified to play in international tennis. It may be that if he plays in either the final or challenge round this year, he may not win his matches; but we feel safe in stating that he is on his way to more than one championship honor before another year or two has passed. Both the zone final and challenge-round matches should be among the hardest-fought and most interesting that have yet taken place in Davis Cup play, and the winning national will be well entitled to the honor of holding the bowl, tray and new base until at least another 12 months have passed.

Perry vs. Vines

Reports from England state that efforts are being made to have Fred. J. Perry, amateur champion of the United States, France, Australia and Great Britain, meet H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of the United States, professional champion of one or two countries, in a match for charity, and the title of champion of the world. No one will watch the outcome of this move with more interest than the writer, as, if this match is held, I do not see how the lawn tennis authorities can continue to take their present stand against open tournaments. I have a very high opinion of both the character and ability of the leading professional and amateur tennis players of the world, and believe that meetings between them, as well as open championships, will do a whole lot toward helping the game.

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Businesswomen's Clubs Play 'Big Sister' Role in Guiding Girls in Schools to Careers

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17—The 60,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs stand ready as "big sisters" to help hundreds of thousands of girls still in school who are anxiously looking for opportunities to begin careers, according to Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., whose report as national education chairman was presented to the biennial convention of the federation here today.

Upwards of $500,000 has been expended in educational funds maintained by more than 700 clubs, and the women members of those clubs not only help girls to obtain training but assist them in follow-up campaigns after they start to work.

Founded Libraries

Many of the clubs have founded or helped to establish local libraries. Books and magazines are collected and circulated in rural districts by other clubs.

Career conferences in Alabama, New Mexico, Texas, Illinois and Iowa were reported by Miss Stewart and have taken place in many other states as well, the club members sending letters to schools to learn the choice of occupations by students, providing speakers at school meetings, follow-up interviews, and opportunities to visit industrial institutions.

In Washington the clubs are carrying out a program to reach rural girls through the granges with advice about the best way to get into careers.

Projects Reported

Other projects reported to the convention today included "Camp Friendly" sponsored by the Wilson N. C. Club where 60 under-privileged girls are given an outing and training each summer, a placement bureau in Charlotte, N. C., through which work has been found for 60 women, a survey of unemployed women made in Mason City, Iowa, as a basis for constructive approach to the problem of women's employability, a survey by the West Area Club, Chicago, of the attitudes of 600 business men toward the employability of women, a sewing room and employment bureau maintained by the club in Greenville, S. C., and employment services and libraries inaugurated in many towns.

The federation is interested not in the right of women to work but the need of women to work, said Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, national president, in an appeal to the women to make democracy effective by exercising their power to safeguard their position in society and to create social, political, and economic systems that will guarantee opportunity and security to both men and women.

Government Control

"The present conflict," declared Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, is "between public opinion and public emotion, reason and hysteria, justice and revenge, and faith and fear. The issue is governmental control versus democracy, involving the preservation or the modification and, if necessary, the destruction, of all free institutions."

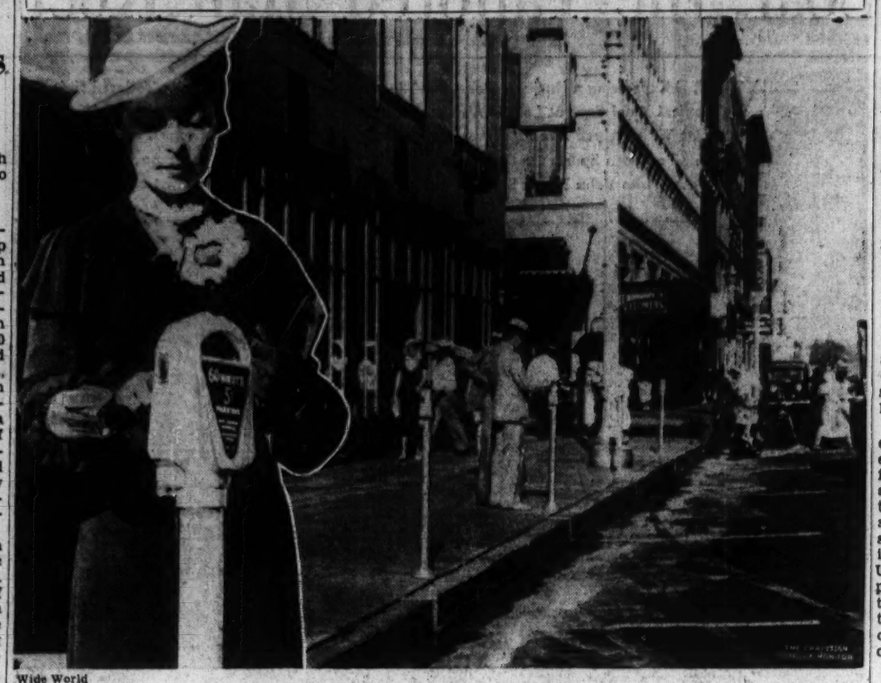
He condemned the NRA as "a legislative attack on the liberties of the American people" and asserted that taxation "is rapidly destroying economic freedom." "The progress of the woman movement," he said, "has been parallel with the development of industry and the creative work of inventors, and underlying the work of these scientists is also a supreme faith in the continuous creative ability of the individual and in the future of the institutions with which they are associated."

Airplane Luncheon

At an airplane luncheon today for 500 visitors the speakers included Mrs. Zetta B. Averill, of Aberdeen, Mrs. Nellie T. Bush, of Parker, Ariz., the first woman to be elected to the State Senate of Arizona, who flew her own plane to the convention, Miss Cora E. Sterling, transport pilot license holder, Miss Bessie Gale Halladay of Portland, and Miss Marjorie Shuler who described an airplane trip around South America for The Christian Science Monitor.

A dinner was arranged by the Spokane club to feature the High Dame of the Grand Coulee. Dr. Frances Eastman Rose of Spokane, recently voted the outstanding woman of the city, presided.

'Pay as You Park'—Last Word in Taxes



Wide World

Fair Motorist Eases Oklahoma City's Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 17—Motorists can park as long as they please in this city's streets, but they must pay for the privilege at the rate of from 15 minutes to one hour in various zones depending on the density of the traffic.

This not only adds to the civic revenues but it effectually rids the streets of the all-day parker unless one is so flush as to pay more than he would in a garage. Meters along the curbs mark each parking space. One drops in a nickel and the time is registered on the meter in plain sight. Each meter is marked in accordance with the time limitation and price. Meters are spaced 20 feet apart which also allows ample room for parking with no crowding or scraping of fenders.

Businesswomen Help Young Girls To Get Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—The entire problem of finding jobs for young women today must be re-stated and based on a study of significant economic and social changes, according to Altrusa, an organization of business and professional women, similar to Rotary, which held its biennial convention here recently.

These professional women are putting a new twist to their work of giving vocational guidance to younger women preparing for jobs. Vocational guidance today must be more practical, must be aware of the swiftly changing economic scene, and must consider the whole community problem as well as the tastes and qualifications of particular girls, the Altrusans agree.

The apprenticeship system is being stressed. This past year many of the local groups participated in Altrusa week, which was an offer of practical training for a week to girls interested in certain work. Each member of Altrusa invited a girl to come into her office and help with the lawyer's briefs, the dentist's duties, the superintendent's overseeing, or whatever the particular Altrusan's job might be. The girl through this first-hand experience was supposed to get enough of a taste of the type of work to know whether she really wanted to follow it for her life profession.

Classes for Maids

Altrusans have launched various practical projects in different parts of the country to make more vital their vocational guidance service. In San Diego, Calif., they found that Mexican girls were anxious to get housework jobs.

They found an instructor for a maid's class. Four successive classes have been held. More than 130 girls learned how to cook, launder, and do other household duties.

In Pasadena, Altrusa is surveying the various phases of the garment-making industry which, it finds, is growing to significant proportions in southern California. The club hopes to assist young women to gain a foothold in this industry.

In many cities the Altrusans have gone into high schools and co-operated, with their practical experience, by giving talks on their own particular work, its possibilities, qualifications and future. This type of guidance was considered so important that it was made part of the curriculum of the civics class in a high school in Indianapolis, it is reported.

Scope Is Broad

In Tennessee and Kentucky hobby fairs have been held to emphasize activities beyond the vocations. In Utah a class of underprivileged girls was sponsored in their study of dress and manners. In Maine, a club is planning follow-up work of the graduating class to help idle or unemployed girls to adjust themselves. In Indiana and California current occupational informatioi is being gathered about club members to aid in the guidance work.

There are no purely women's problems, according to the national president of Altrusa, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, who is also director of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations.

"We must fight for the right of women to work," she said "but still more important is the necessity to think, plan, and work for the elimination of unemployment. Our first lesson is the vital necessity of women's participation in public affairs."

Japan Warned Against Dumping

(Continued from Page 1)

products compete with those of the United States, he said, and today it holds greater promise of expanding trade than perhaps any other country.

Done Great Injury

Discussing the purchase by the Treasury Department of silver abroad, Mr. Forbes said this had done great injury to Chinese business and to trade between the United States and China, and he held that many Chinese business failures could have been avoided had Chinese currency been permitted to remain stable.

The Philippine Islands, he said, are one of the best overseas customers of the United States, with their purchase of dairy products reaching "a most impressive total." The importance of the islands is enhanced, he added, because they can be used as a depot for products destined for the greater market of Asia and because of their strategic position in maintaining the continuance of American participation in Oriental trade.

Ambassador Saito welcomed the mission home, declaring it had made a great impression upon the Japanese people.

Ambassador Sze reiterated China's pledge to adhere to the open-door policy and stressed the immensity of the Chinese trade field, which will grow in importance as the standard of living and the buying power of its 400,000,000 people increase.

"It is now clearly seen that a considerable industrializatoin of China is sure to take place in the near future," he continued. "This will mean a large demand for foreign machinery and other heavy products, as well as opportunity for the employment of foreign capital in China."

Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, presided.

Idaho Idle Spurn Pea-Picking Jobs At $1-a-Day Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho, July 11—The average man who has been receiving subsistence employment of the IERA is not willing to work on a private job for long hours and a small wage, is the opinion expressed by both the laborers themselves and the clerical force of the Idaho State employment service.

When it came time that hay needed cutting, peas needed picking and fruit thinning, contrary to the expectation that everyone would be happily employed, acres of peas were deteriorating because of lack of pickers and the farmers were asking for more hired men, while unemployed were refusing to work.

To remedy the situation, IERA relief projects were closed in several counties and rations were discontinued except to the helpless. Workmen from these projects turned to the employment service and there it became evident that many would not accept country work.

"It's un-American," they argued, "to work for small wages. We can't get anywhere. We want to get ahead for winter."

These men had been receiving $5 a week for three or four days' work on relief projects. They refused to work six days a week in the country and receive $6.

Picking peas is considered hard work, so a committee of state employment officials, Boise citizens and United Workers Association representatives made an investigation of the Payette and Parma areas to determine whether or not the men were being asked to work unreasonably.

The committee reported that success in pea picking depends largely upon the attitude of the worker and his willingness to stay with it; that after a few days they become hardened and experienced to the point of really making it pay; that the average earnings for the first day was $1 and after two weeks $4; that some families with children averaged $6.

Langer to Undergo New Oklahoma Trial

FARGO, N. D., July 17 (AP)—William Langer, stormy petrel of North Dakota politics, yesterday was told by a federal district judge that he must again stand trial on charges which a year ago resulted in his removal as Governor.

Federal District Judge Andrew Miller ordered his retrial in September, with four associates, on charges of misuse of federal relief funds. Decision to try the group again followed a Circuit Court decision last May which held the evidence in the first trial had been insufficient.

P. W. Lanier, United States Attorney who led the prosecution in the trial, said after Judge Miller's order that he believed the Government now has a stronger case. He did not explain this. The charges grew out of allegations the defendants conspired to solicit political contributions from workers paid with federal relief funds.

Iran and Iranian

The latest postage stamps from Iran (Persia) are inscribed "Postes Iraniennes," instead of "Postes Persanes" as formerly.

South Opens PWA Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—The new LaFayette bridge, the two-mile concrete and steel span connecting Georgetown with Waccamaw Neck, a narrow strip of land between the Waccamaw River and the Atlantic, was opened to traffic recently, thus saving all travelers between Georgetown and Pawley's Island, Murrel's Inlet and other near-by resorts, the necessity of going by ferry across Winyah Bay and the Waccamaw. The toll bridge, operated by Georgetown County, is a $760,000 PWA project.

Trend in Federal Government Declared Menace to House Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

Circuit Court District, declared that the essential plan of dual government in the United States must be preserved in order to avoid the dangers of bureaucracy. The latter state, he insisted, has always been disastrous to liberty.

Reviewing the work of the conference during its 46 years of operation, Judge Harrison A. Bronson of Grand Forks, N. D., former chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, and chairman of the conference committee on public information, explained that membership is composed of delegates or commissioners from each of the states and territories, including the District of Columbia.

These representatives are appointed by the chief executive officer, and expenses are met both from public funds appropriated for that purpose and by the American Bar Association. While the conference has no sovereign function, Judge Bronson said, it has had an important bearing on the trend of legislation in the United States. Through drafting and proposing model legislation for adoption in the various states and territories of the Union, it is regarded as one of the most expert legislative organizations in the world.

Proposed 50 Acts

"In the course of its history, the conference has proposed about 50 acts," Judge Bronson continued. "Among these are the negotiable instruments act, the child labor act, the arbitration act, the uniform vehicle code for automobiles, and the sales act.

"The negotiable instruments act has received universal adoption into every state and territory of the United States. It has been the most notable accomplishment of the conference. It provides a uniform state law in every jurisdiction, which is of great value in the field of law and business concerned with notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments."

This year the conference continued its program by considering model laws in three principal fields. These included, as outlined by Judge Bronson:

Uniform Laws

1. Uniform motor transportation laws.
2. Uniform laws affecting aviation, and a code of aeronautics.
3. Uniform state police laws providing for co-operation with the Federal Government in the suppression of crime.

Interstate compacts filled a large place in the discussion and it was suggested that by such agreements states may handle adequately any problem that concerns several of them. That is why such a provision was made by the Constitution, delegates said.

Among those commissioners who saw a decided trend toward the use of compacts was Eugene A. Gilmore, president of the University of Iowa. They represent, he said, an effort to make states harmonious and articulate in matters of common interest.

Speaking with great earnestness, Dr. Gilmore told a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he is convinced that the alternative to poor local government is not transference of powers to the Federal Government. Rather it should lie in the improvement of local administration and home rule, he declared.

Take Place Openly

"Nevertheless, if such a change is to be made, it should take place openly and frankly," he continued. "It should be offered to the people for a decision, and not allowed to proceed by inference and with subtlety.

"I doubt very much if the people would give up their large measure of self-government directly. The danger lies in creating a disposition to depend upon the federal purse for favors."

The wisdom of concentrating power in central governments is exceedingly doubtful, Dr. Gilmore pointed out. Then he explained that there is a consideration of security as well as of efficiency, although today the emphasis has been placed upon the latter. The end of government is security as well as efficiency, he concluded, and a wise government recognizes both objectives.

State Sovereignty

Returning to the interest of commissioners in keeping state sovereignty unimpaired and effective, Alexander Armstrong of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the conference executive committee, declared that the opportunity for service in the field of uniform laws is now as great, or greater, than it has ever been. He pointed to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which held the NRA codes unconstitutional as evidence of a need for co-operation among the states.

"Through the adoption of uniform laws, states are enabled to deal with situations that cannot be reached by Congress," Mr. Armstrong explained.

The work of the conference was praised by Norman A. Bailie, president of the State Bar of California, who assured delegates during an address of welcome that they were helping to preserve the dual system of government in the United States.

Representatives from 33 states were in attendance at the sessions, which preceded the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

Plaintiff Gets 25 Cents

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Ten Guesses (38)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; it is 849 miles.
2—Yes; "had better" is not only grammatical, but it is fully approved by good usage.
3—Yes; Buenos Aires has a population of 2,214,700, and Philadelphia has 1,978,900.
4—No; the metallic mixture (now of copper, zinc, and nickel) was known for centuries by the Chinese.
5—No; Scott wrote it.
6—No; Montgomery is capital of Alabama.
7—No; Waterloo was fought June 18, 1815.
8—No; I and II Thessalonians come before I and II Timothy.
9—No; a cubic foot of amber weighs approximately 68 pounds, and an equal amount of charcoal would weigh about 35 pounds.
10—No; only the first, which should be spelled "beige," is misspelled.

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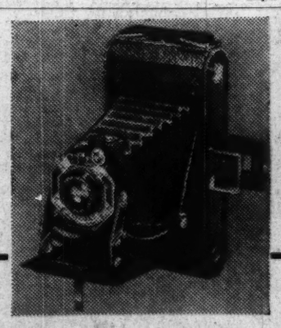

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Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Tho' Mercuries Soar, the Tailored Man Keeps Cool

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Suits, Smart Accents

Men of the Family Now May Keep Cool With Dignity

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IT WAS a wise man who once said, "There is no such thing as bad weather, only bad dressing for the weather." When this assertion was made, 20 and more years ago, there was a greater amount of bad dressing for the weather than there is today. Men, in particular, were the martyrs of torrid temperatures, and condemned themselves to high, stiff collars, heavy suits and even waistcoats—at least "in the presence of ladies." But as ways of living and particularly of playing have changed, customs and manners have arisen giving new direction to tailor's chalk and shears. For when have manners failed to win the collaboration of the draper? It is this adaptability that lends to clothes their importance as social documents.

Tropical Worsteds

For town, light fabrics that yet look urban are tailored with a certain nonchalance, and many of the coats are cut in such a manner as to give them self-confidence without a waistcoat. A man can look smart and important at his desk in several types of summer suit. Very practical are tropical worsteds in grey, brown, tan, or a soft sage-green, solid in tone or, better still, pin-striped, chalk-striped or overlaid with a faint plaid or check. A grey or blue flannel suit is a satisfactory alternate, and a so-called "fabric frappé," featured by John David, in a herringbone or a plain weave as preferred, is cool and smart. Dark-colored Palm Beach suits in grey, blue, brown or tan are crisp and impressive in the swivel chair or on the sidewalk. Linen crash, and gabardine are more informal materials and perhaps better adapted to the employee than the executive, but this is by no means a dogmatic statement, for variety in outfits is both practical and refreshing in summer.

A satisfactory coat model, shown by Rogers Peet Co., is cut single-breasted and has a long lapel roll to the bottom button. This extended lapel gives style to a coat designed for a two-piece suit. However, the notched lapels are equally correct, and the question whether a coat should be single- or double-breasted has to be determined only by what is becoming to the wearer. Patch pockets without flaps prevail this summer.

With any suit of this character may be worn one of the very modish dark shirts of solid color made of linen which recently have made their début. Chocolate-brown is excellent, as is a cinnamon, navy, royal-blue, green, and black. To vary the repertory, striped oxford or madras shirts may be chosen, or plain-toned broadcloth in blue or gray. Most shirts are made with attached collars and the fact that collars can now be so fabricated that although they need no starch in laundering, they always look starched and never wilt, gives popularity to the shirts that use them. The newest collar line shows a wide spread to the points.

A four-in-hand of foulard or rough shantung puts a nice touch on any one of these getups, and a breast-pocket handkerchief related to the tie should reveal its corners just under the left lapel. It is the duty of ribbed lisle socks to continue the general color scheme thus established.

Brown or black calf oxfords, or white buckskin oxfords trimmed with calf, or shoes fashioned of reversed-calf, known as "bucko" and which look like a tough brown suede, are all appropriate. Pointed toes characterize the approved last for town wear.

For a hat one may choose a Panama, a sennit straw, or a "pork pie" model. This is a rugged, rather brownish straw, built with a high, round crown.

Evenings in Town

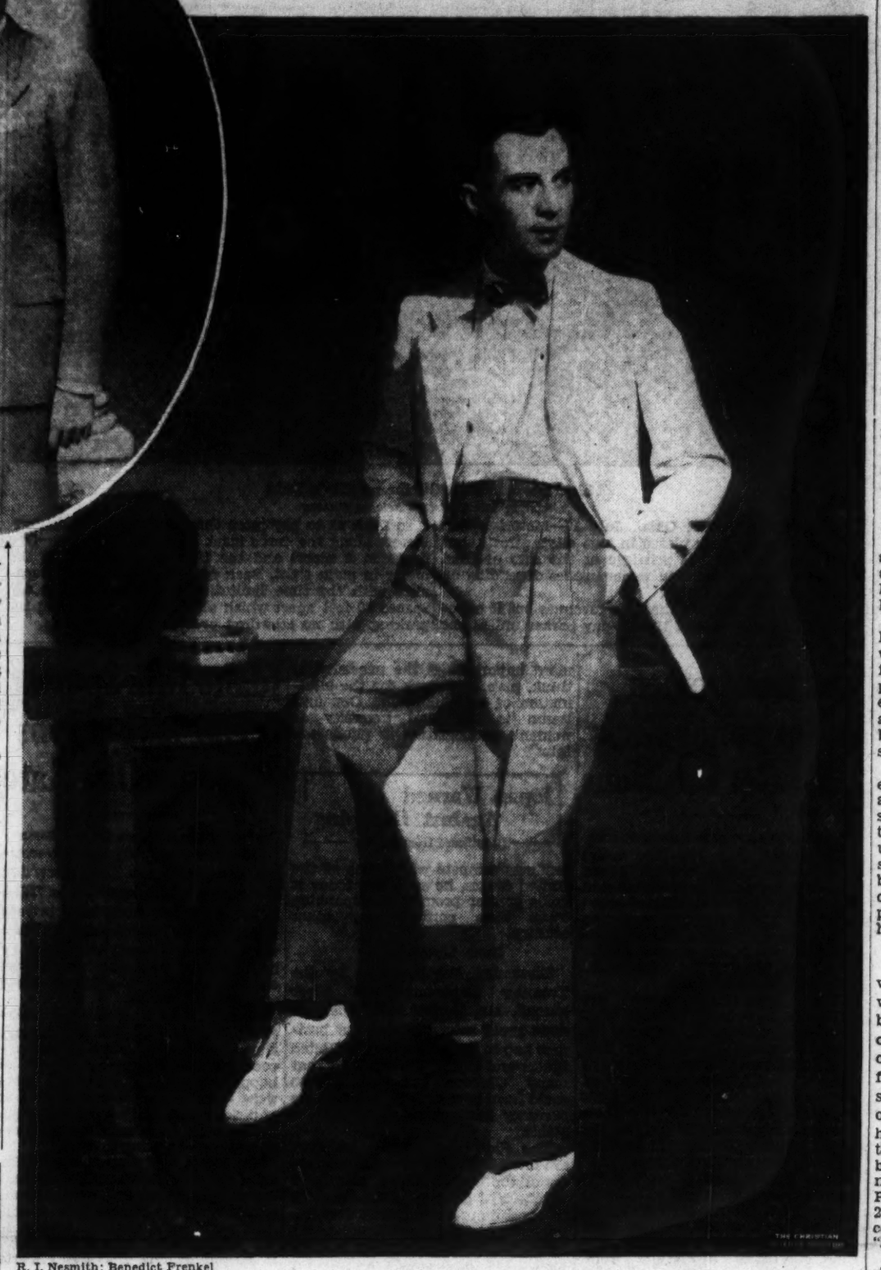
The vogue for sports jackets is contributing greatly to men's comfort this summer. The man who decides to spend his evening at home and to ask a few friends to drop in, looks very modish if he wears, either with his business trousers or a pair of separate slacks, a light-weight coat, say of shantung or linen, with a white shirt and a bow tie. This style is illustrated.

A white or bankok Palm Beach suit is an alternative, and looks as refreshing as a long glass of iced fruit juice. It is the ideal costume for informal dining in restaurants or at the home of friends, or for church. The true Beau Brummel is likely to wear it with a black linen shirt and a pastel-colored four-in-hand, with a breast-pocket handkerchief and lisle socks that carry out one color scheme. Yellow is high style and tones in attractively with either white or bangkok; but pale green, or blue, or tomato-red are at hand for the complexions best served by them. White buckskin shoes and a Panama hat bring the costume to a well-rounded dénouement.

It is the white Palm Beach tuxedo jacket and the black Palm Beach trousers that solve the problem of dancing coolly and smartly on summer evenings where a certain formality is demanded.

They should be worn with a Palm Beach cummerbund instead of a belt, and with a collar attached, semistarched dress shirt, a black silk bow tie, black silk hose with embroidered clocks, and patent leather pumps or patent coltskin dress oxfords. A stiff straw hat is the correct head covering with this outfit.

A second article describing what the well dressed man is wearing will appear soon.



WHILE Expressing a Business Routine of Some Importance the Carefully Tailored Suit of Tropical Wool Seen at Left Is Almost as Cool as Palm Beach or Linen. The Stiff Straw Hat With Striped Band Relieves the Formality by a Hint of Sportiveness. Below—Slacks and a Linen Sports Coat Worn While Relaxing for an Evening at Home With Friends. A White Palm Beach Suit Is Smart, as Well, With Black Linen Shirt and Pastel Tie.

R. I. Nesmith; Benedict Frenkel

From Policeman to Librarian

With a Loving Cup for Serving Her Florida Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Homestead, Fla.

DOWN in the southern tip of Florida there lives a woman who sees life as a succession of worlds to be conquered. And she does conquer them!

To her family she is Grandmother. To the town she is friend, librarian, and editor. But in order to be a librarian she had first to be a policeman.

In the spring of 1926 the Woman's Club of Homestead, Fla., a little town of less than 2000 inhabitants, decided to open its library to the public. Only one woman wanted to take charge, and she was Mrs. Lily Lawrence Bow. The catalogue turned over to her showed 350 volumes listed, but only 150 could be found on the shelves. Nothing daunted, she started with those. A notice was put in the paper asking for books and readers, and the response was so overwhelming that the little library soon outgrew its original quarters, and had to find a new home.

A special Town Meeting was called, and the people of Homestead voted, almost unanimously, to have a Municipal Library, move to a central location, and pay a librarian.

The rejoicings were short-lived, however, when it was found there was no money in the town treasury for library work! There was a surplus in the Police Department, however. Therefore, Mrs. Bow was made a policeman, given a beautiful new badge, and the Municipal Library started on its triumphant way.

But it has not always been an easy way. This is a district of fruit and vegetable farms, and often suffers heavily from weather conditions. At one time, the town treasury ran its business on scrip for several months, after a series of bank failures; but a local merchant cashed the scrip so the library could pay cash to booksellers and supply houses.

She Has a Way

It is almost impossible to keep up with the demand for new books when you have only a very small budget; but Mrs. Bow has a way of overcoming difficulties that is original and satisfying. She has no fund for magazine subscriptions, but she collects old magazines from all over Dade County; then when she has a serial story complete she ties the copies together, lends the whole bundle as a book, and there is one novel accounted for! One bundle of Pictorial Reviews was given out to 25 families before it fell apart. It contained Don Byrne's story "Brother Saul."

The readers come from a territory about 60 miles long, that reaches from Miami down to the Keys—salesmen, truck drivers, fruit and vegetable men, packers and farm laborers who are employed during the winter cropping season.

The Homestead population, too, is scarcely less varied. The foreign-born residents, speaking very little English, want books in their mother tongue; some of the older settlers ask for favorites of an earlier generation—such as the novels of Mrs. Southworth. Mrs. Bow does not always have what they want, when they ask for it; but she has friends who sometimes send her old books, and the next time the demand comes she is ready.

During the winter of 1934 a CCC Camp was established in Homestead. When the boys arrived they found the library ready for them. Mrs. Bow had realized that with their small allowance of spending money most of their recreations must be free. So, with the help of some local organizations, she turned her work-room into a reading-room, and did her mending of torn books, etc., in a tiny place with one good window that had formerly been used as a junk-room. The CCC boys needed no urging. They came to the reading-room every day, and on Saturdays they literally swarmed in from the time the doors opened in the morning until closing hour at night. Even the busiest of librarians must eat, and Mrs. Bow locks up from 6 to 7 while she goes home for a hurried supper. One day at 6 o'clock there were five of the CCC boys in the reading-room. They were deep in their books and had no other place to go. What could they do? Mrs. Bow had an idea—she simply locked up as usual, locking them in with their books. And there she found them, perfectly happy, when she opened the door again at 7 o'clock.

Activity Increases

In some mysterious way, known only to the librarian herself, the original 150 volumes with which she started grew, in the first six years alone, to be 14,000. But when you realize that, beside the subjects already mentioned, even Plutarch's "Lives" and "Josephus" are asked for surprisingly often, it is no wonder that Mrs. Bow welcomes gifts of used books and magazines; for her slender budget can never be stretched to supply such a varied demand. She gives out on an average of 100 books a day, and sometimes as many as 500 on Saturdays.

While adult needs are being filled the children are not forgotten. During the summer they have a story hour, and at Christmas they have their tree! Only a tiny one, but to them a thing of great beauty. Every child receives a present too—an old magazine and a pencil. To some it is their only Christmas gift.

Do you wonder that in 1929 the local branch of the Lion's Club gave Mrs. Bow a loving-cup, inscribed "To the outstanding citizen of the Redland District?"

Having established the library firmly in the life of the community she looked around for new worlds to conquer. Her evenings were free. What shall she do with them? Some of us might answer that a few hours spent resting in the warm southern dusk would be pleasant. But that is not Mrs. Bow's idea. She has bought a small hand press, learned to print, set type, etc., and made her debut as the editor of Cycle, a poetry magazine, to be published quarterly.

And so we leave her, at her printing press—our friend, librarian, and editor—rather wistful that, like her grandchildren, we cannot claim her as Grandmother, too.

EDNA BIDDLE.

Called the 'Delicious Mistake'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ICE CREAM has been called "the delicious mistake," for it is declared to have been discovered by Vatel, the Swiss chef of Louis Fourteenth, in this fashion: A bowl of sweet cream was placed in ice. When by mistake, salt was dropped into the ice, the chef noticed how the cream began to stiffen. He stirred it, yet the freezing continued. Thus the first frozen cream was served.

Since that time so many delightful variations of the original simple recipe have been discovered that it is worth reviewing them—especially as French names do not always describe the type of ice cream that the American palate recognizes. Glacé, of course, is the French word for ice.

But a Bombe Glacé means a molded ice cream in which there is a filling of a different kind of ice or cream. Thus vanilla ice cream molded to resemble a watermelon in shape, may reveal when sliced, a toothsome center of raspberry sherbet!

Frappé, which really means "beaten" in French, is "half-frozen" when applied to ice cream. Many of the latest ice-box mixtures come under this heading.

Ice creams of course have many different basic recipes. Some use nothing but pure cream, others depend upon eggs or custard, while cornstarch and even gelatine is used to save the cost of cream and yet give body and richness. Old Roman Spumoni consists of a frozen egg custard, chocolate and pink mousse, stuffed with fruit and nut mixture.

Most fruit and nut mixtures are called by the Italian name "tutti-frutti" meaning all fruits. "Sorbut" is a water ice with a fruit mixture.

Sherbet is the better known name for a water ice which features fruit juices like strawberry, raspberry, lemon or lime. Yet there are delicious and nourishing sherbets made of milk that freeze successfully. Neither cream nor eggs are needed, so the term "ice" or "glacé" truly describes a sherbet.

Mousse is ice cream made with whipped cream. Mousses come in brick, bulk or molded forms.

The old-fashioned brick ice cream in three attractive colors and flavors such as strawberry, chocolate and vanilla is termed "harlequin" ice cream on account of the variety of colors. Two flavors of ice cream, with a third of sherbet and rolled in pecan nuts, are called a "Dolly Varden Roll" probably for the dainty Dresden shepherdess.

Most ice creams served with chopped nuts as a garnish are considered "sundaes" in the United States. But the French term an ice cream with chopped nuts a "bisque" even if this does apply also to soup! Still another "roll" of ice cream, with a sherbet center, and an outside coating of nuts, is called by caterers, "Banquet Roll."

French pastry ice cream is what the name suggests—genuine puff paste filled with ice cream.

Frozen puddings contain raisins and nuts. Charlotte Russe, better known as a combination of bananas, sponge cake and whipped cream chilled together, is also made of round molded ice cream, with lady fingers on the outside, and a center of chopped fruits and macaroons.

Short stemmed sherbet glasses are the most popular for serving most ice creams. But a flat plate of colored glass or china is also correct, just as sliced ice cream may be eaten with a fork instead of a spoon.

When some flavors seem commonplace let the cook try peppermint made from stick candy, buttermilk, caramel, mint, maple, pistachio, banana or persimmon!

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

To Clean Vases

To clean glass water bottles or vases put some crushed egg shells and water in them. I let them stand a while and shake vigorously and then rinse well.

Cheesecloth for the Kettle

To keep a crust from forming in the tea kettle, I clean it well, then keep about one half yard cheesecloth tied in a loose knot in the kettle. The crust forms in the cloth and is discarded and replaced as necessary.

To Clean Zinc Table Tops

I cleanse my zinc covered tables and cabinet tops by rubbing them with a cloth on which a little gasoline is poured as needed. I find this more effective and less effort than scouring.

(Miss) M. E. D. Colorado

Ways With Summer Vegetables

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Swiss chard combines the best qualities of spinach and celery. It is a clean vegetable and easily prepared. The midrib makes a delicious cold salad when cooked and chilled. The leaves are cooked in a minimum of water, like spinach. Here are a few recipes for chard.

Braised Chard

Clean and cook the midribs in boiling water for 3 minutes. Drain. Melt 6 tablespoons of butter in a baking dish. Add chard. Turn it on both sides to brown. Season with salt and pepper. Cover. Bake slowly until tender. Remove cover. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Replace in oven long enough to melt and slightly brown the cheese. A very fine summer luncheon dish.

Swiss Chard au Naturel

Cook leaves in just enough water to prevent burning. Drain. Shake over fire to dry. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Chop if desired. Serve hot.

Squash is another garden favorite which is appearing now on many tables. It is very good steamed.

Steamed Summer Squash

Peel and cut 1 medium size squash in large cubes. Wash well. Put in colander over kettle of boiling water. Cover. Steam until tender, about 20 minutes. Lift out. Season highly with salt, pepper and butter. If the butter is melted and browned slightly, before pouring it over the squash, it adds considerably to the flavor.

Stuffed Squashes

Cut squashes lengthwise. Remove seed pods. Drop squashes in boiling water. Cook 5 minutes. Lay on paper to dry. Brown 1 onion, minced, in 5 tablespoonfuls butter. Add ½ teaspoonful salt, ⅛ teaspoonful pepper, ½ cup bread crumbs. Beat in one egg. Blend well. Fill the squashes. Put in baking pan, close together. Pour about ½ inch of water in the pan. Bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Fried Squash, Southern Style

Slice the squash very thin. Place in salt water. Then wipe dry. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dip in flour. Then dip in one egg, which has been beaten. Then dip in cracker crumbs. Repeat this process several times. Fry in deep fat. Drain on paper. Serve hot.

Embroidered Beach Bag

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THIS gaily decorated beach bag, of coarse, oatmeal-colored linen with a band of bright tomato linen at the base, is worked in wools in tomato, vivid cobalt blue, and turquoise blue, a combination which forms an attractive and uncommon color scheme.

The materials required are ¾ yard of coarse 18-inch linen and ¼ yard of tomato red linen for the band 3½ inches wide at the base and a 3½ inches lining at the top of the bag.

Only the front of the bag need be worked and it is quickly done. A strip 3½ inches wide is cut from the length of the material which is used for the handles, and the remaining cloth is cut in two for the bag.

At the base of one of these pieces lay the strip of tomato linen with the top edge turned in and tack it in place. To get the exact line for the top edge it is a good plan to draw a thread 3½ inches from the bottom of the bag. Slip stitch the linen in place just below this and through the line of loose threads run a line of cobalt blue wool and oversew the stitches with the same blue. Half an inch below put another line of this whipped running, and between the lines add a row of ordinary feather stitching all in the cobalt blue. Just above the top line in this group of stitches put a row of backstitching in turquoise blue.

The remainder of the stitchery is done as follows:

Three and a half inches below the top edge, when finished, put three rows of backstitching starting with turquoise blue, then tomato, then cobalt blue. Two inches below this make another row of back-stitching in cobalt and one in tomato and then a line of plain running in turquoise blue. Two inches below this again have another row of running in turquoise and a line of backstitching in tomato.

In the space between the two top lines work a line of double feather stitch in tomato, and in the space below a line of double feather stitch in turquoise.

Two inches above the tomato band at the base of the bag, tack a line of cobalt braid and over it work with tomato wool in either ordinary herringbone stitch or closed feather stitch, and in the space below this put a row of double feather stitch in turquoise.

The lining at the top of each of the pieces forming the bag is then stitched in place, and the bag and lining seamed together at the sides and the turnings bound with beige colored cotton tape. The lining at the top is slip stitched down invisibly just where the first row of embroidery stitches comes 3½ inches below the top of the bag. The inch-wide handles are buttonholed at the ends with cobalt blue and are sewn on with groups of loop stitches in the tomato.

Worked in duller colors, such as shades of brown and beige with black and perhaps a touch of color, yellow, blue or rose, this would make a pretty shopping bag.

© Lilian Joy

An Attractive and Uncommon Color Scheme Is Carried Out in This Beach Bag of Oatmeal-Colored Linen, Worked With Wools in Tomato, Vivid Cobalt Blue, and Turquoise Blue

Cold Fruit Pies For Warm Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The abundance of fresh fruits during the summer months simplify desserts in most households, but there are pie devotees who still think in terms of pastry. For such, cold fruit pies were invented.

If the mixed pastry dough is kept in the refrigerator, such a pie is easily produced on short notice. Or several pie shells may be baked at one time and kept for a few days.

One of the most delicious of these fireless pies is a combination of two parts red raspberries to one part red currants. Crush fruit slightly and sweeten to taste. Fill a previously baked shell and cover top with whipped cream.

Red ripe strawberries, crushed and sweetened, topped with whipped cream, make a delectable change from short cake.

Another pie shell may be filled with well-ripened figs, peeled carefully and crushed. A little lemon juice may be added with the sugar if figs seem very sweet. With the fluffy cream top, this is the perfect dish for those who appreciate ripe figs.

Free stone peaches, fully ripe, lend themselves well to the cold, cream topped pie, also.

Peeled, sliced apples, dotted with butter, sugared and baked in oven until soft, make a good cold filling for pie or tart shells. Cover top with grated cheese.

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A Ball of Rose-Pink Wool

THE sudden shower had cleared the wooden benches of their occupants, and had sent them hurrying to the kindly shelter of the nearest tree. There most of them went on with a conversation that no unexpected vagary of the weather would be allowed to interrupt. Others looked curiously at the leafy branches above their heads, and at the thick trunk against which they leaned, as if they realized the sheltering tree was something more than one item in the green beauty of the town's little park where so many people gather. In future, that tree would be to them a personal friend.

The group of little girls chose the white hawthorn as their refuge; presently they sat down under the closely twined branches, from which the small snowy petals fluttered reluctantly to the ground, resting first for a moment on a brown head or on a fair one, like the jewels of some fairy crown. But the children did not notice the softly drifting petals, for they were very busy, and their heads were bent above the knitting they had carried from the bench near by. Not that there was much actual knitting on the awkwardly held needles, but there was bright color in the untidy balls of wool that were drawn so often and so lovingly from the newspaper wrapping that took the place of the work bags of more exalted circles.

"She gev me a yalla an' a puce," one child said admiringly, and she tried desperately hard to hold her knitting needles just as the biggest girl held hers.

"She gev me green an' a sky-blue," another worker said, and with the point of one needle she dug frantically at the rigid stitches on the other.

The biggest girl of all had pink wool and deep crimson, and she was blissfully content; but the little fair-haired one called Rose Anne looked with a distaste she tried to hide, at her brown and gray, and she covered the somber balls as best she could with the fold of newspaper.

"She didn't know I was comin' for anny at all," she said stoutly, "but she gev me what she had left."

* * *

WHEN THE STRANGER pushed her way into the shelter of the hawthorn tree, to watch the children for a while, they accepted her presence with the briefest of nods. Then they went on with their work, pink tongue moving from one side of its owner's mouth to the other, or held for a moment between small white teeth, according as the knitting needle moved on or was gripped by the tight wool; and presently they were telling the stranger all about it. They told her that Mrs. Grace had been spring-cleaning and had found all these half-used balls of wool in a cupboard. That she had sent word to Stasia's mother that the children could have the wool if they cared to call for it, for the school-teacher had told her, she said, that they were doing some knitting at school. That Mrs. Grace had divided the pretty colors the best way she could, so that everyone might have a splash of brightness in the newspaper at her feet; except for little Rose Anne, the late-comer, who had got brown and gray. And it was easy to see that a vision of great beauty rose even then before the eyes that looked far beyond the tight scrap of knitting on the needles, to the finished article—a scarf or a jumper or whatever it was to be.

They said that Rose Anne, hampered in her choice of some vivid masterpiece, by the uninteresting colors of her wools, had decided, against all advice, to make a shawl for her Grannie; one of those middling small shawls, it was to be. And the stranger looked at the narrow strip on Rose Anne's wavering needles; at the gaps made here and there by the dropped stitches, and she wondered just how long the child's Grannie must wait for a shawl, however small.

* * *

"ROSE ANNE GOES at it with altogether too much venom," the oldest girl said reprovingly, "an' then she's sure to come to some mishap," and she pushed back her wrapping paper so as to see more clearly the pink and crimson of her own wool.

But the little fair-haired worker sighed and tried to cover the brown ball and the gray. "Here's her Grannie now," someone said, and a sweet-faced old woman stopped and peered in through the canopy of twigs that now sparkled in the sunshine.

Once again the chorus of explanations rose from the work party and the whole thrilling story of the wool was re-told, with added emphasis on the late arrival of Rose Anne at the bountiful Mrs. Grace's, and her misfortune in getting such dull colors. "Nothin' will do her but to make a shawl for you, Mrs. Foley," the children said, "an' she's goin' mad to get it done all up in a slap"; and Rose Anne looked down at her scrap of knitting, then up at her Grannie, and, for the first time there was some doubt in her own blue eyes.

The shower was over and the work party made its way out into the hot sunshine that was drying the wooden benches so quickly; and presently all the groups had left the leafy shelters and were sitting again in their accustomed places. Rose Anne sat beside her grandmother, and room was made for the stranger, while Mrs. Foley took the crumpled strip from the child's hands, and talked to her as she ripped it stitch by stitch, then began it again with the sure precision of the expert.

* * *

"I'LL DO A little piece of it first," she explained to the stranger, "an' then she'll finish it, or mebbe she'll let me do a few rows every day when I'm sittin' here, the way I can say I had a hand in it meself." Rose Anne watched the busy needles that had lost all their uncertainty in those clever fingers, and she nodded her permission very graciously.

"How did you know the two colors I'd like best for a shawl?" her Grannie asked, but Rose Anne was looking at the pink wool beside the eldest girl, and her face was wistful.

"I tell you what I'd like," Mrs. Foley said quickly: "I'd like a rosy stripe between the brown and the gray; I know where there's a little ball of pink wool at home, an' Rose Anne could work in the stripes for me when I'd come to them."

With an air of glorified importance, the child went across to the other bench where the rest of the work party sat. In a tone that tried hard to be casual she told the news that meant so much to her. "Me Grannie wants me to put in some rosy sthripes in the shawl," she said, "so I'll have a pink ball tomorra along with the other two."

Then with blissful anticipation in her blue eyes, she watched the clicking needles work their way toward a stripe that should begin and end in a ball of rose-pink wool.

D. M. LARGE

Morning-Glories on a Garden Wall

HEAVENLY blue,
fresh morning-glories
climb an old gray garden wall.

The treasure-seekers come,
sip their fill and speed away;
gold butterflies tilt in the sun;
a little wind plays quietly, nor stays.

(Blow sweetly,
little blue horns!)

Fragments of sky
are tethered for a while,
shapely, exquisite,

bluer than Lake Michigan
in mid-August when dunes are white.

Singing sands know their music,
their day-song of joy.

(Blow blithely,
little blue horns!)

Remembered
they are a flash of bright bird-wing
and their song—

I can hear it now while I dream
of a steep hillside above blue water
where sky-blue morning-glories
climb an old gray garden wall.

(Blow softly,
little blue horns!)

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINE IN SNOW: *A Painting by Maruyama Okyo*

THE distinguishing marks of style which characterize a painting such as this "Pine in Snow" by Maruyama Okyo are not as surprising to us today as they may have been a century ago to people of the Western World. For during the past century, we have been making discoveries and acknowledging ideas and methods from the Orient. Take, for example, the emphasis upon the diagonal.

When Edgar Degas, prompted by designs of Japanese prints, began arranging the paths of design along slanted lines, he was considered odd and anarchistic. Today the arrangement of designs on this basis is common. In this pine tree, we note that Okyo deliberately laid tree-trunk along a diagonal which carries the eye up in one direction, while a second diagonal, the bough, draws the eye back into the picture. In the consequent thrust and pull, there is conveyed to the onlooker an unmistakable feeling of force, growth, pressure, movement. As lesser motives, the spiny radiations of pine needles provide a contrast with the white snow which weighs down the branches. The artist has revealed the sturdy character of the tree, the sweeping stretch of the bough, the gentle spread of the smaller branches, and the delicate filigree of twigs and needles.

Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795) was an educated artisan of Kyoto. He studied nature diligently, making precise sketches of the forms of birds and animals and trees. He was capable of employing a large, wide brush-stroke—note the tree trunk—as well as a sharp fine line comparable to the etched line. The two, combined in a single picture, do not seem incompatible.

DOROTHY ADLOW

No Longer a Frontier Utopia

AMERICAN literature is the only important literature in the world which is younger than the art of printing. Other literatures have begun with legends and poetry, oral and fluid to the play of many imaginations before they were written down. In America prose came first, in reports of voyages to the New World, in descriptions of the continent which had been found beyond the dangerous Atlantic, in narratives of exploration, conquest, and settlement. This prose, sent back to Europe, was printed, and may still be read, unlike the news of the earliest venturers to Greece or Rome, to Gaul or Spain, to Britain or Germany or Russia. . . .

American literature has never quite ceased being news from the New World to the Old. The writers of the seventeenth century wrote mostly for Europe. The writers of the twentieth century write mostly for America. But in both centuries, as in those between, there has been always the feeling, if not the thought, that American writers must show how Americans live in America, as if this were in itself an end. European readers have asked of American books that they deal with Americans as Americans, not as men and women living in the world and enjoying or suffering the general fortunes of mankind. On both sides of the Atlantic the first question about an American book has been, commonly, whether it was altogether American, not whether it was good literature. That is, Europeans have gone on asking for news from America, and Americans have gone on sending it to them. . . .

The American literature of the twentieth century has been, consciously or unconsciously, full of America's change of attitude towards the world at large. One party, no less in literature than in politics, has tried to keep America simple, isolated, and self-sufficient. The other, realizing that America is no longer a frontier Utopia any more than it is a state of nature, has wanted in literature as in politics to bring the country into step with international civilization.

The strife between the parties has often, heedless of the main point, been lost in little skirmishes. But in literature it has roused such fundamental fires of debate that criticism has become a national enterprise. After twenty years of echoing controversy, with books as issues, the triumphant critics of the newer party have made another literary nation. American literature has grown up. It deals with all the topics that literature deals with anywhere. It is incidentally, not deliberately or primarily, news from America.—Reprinted from "What Is American Literature?" by CARL VAN DOREN. Copyright 1935. (By permission of the publishers, William Morrow & Co., Inc.)

Country Childhood

ENVOYS
to the spring-house
for cream and butter crocks—
bearers of more than ivory
and gold.

IRENE STANLEY

A Ploughing Competition

A BITTER north wind blew over the broad acres on which the local Ploughing Competition (organized under the auspices of the County Council) was being held. Proceedings had begun at 9 o'clock and, though it was not yet 10, a dozen motor-cars and several knots of spectators showed that the judges were on the spot and that public interest was well sustained. At work in one field were fourteen teams of gaily beribboned horses, magnificent beasts—Shires, Suffolks, and Percherons—under the expert eyes of the judges and of a few greybeards, sheltered under a high hedge. The easiest strips were reserved for those who had not competed before; the more difficult—owing to a steep dip in the middle—were allotted to the older hands, including a sturdy smallholder and a handsome young man of fine physique who was handling a rather difficult team with the skill of an old hand.

In an adjoining field a dozen tractors were working, ploughing three furrows at a time more quickly than the horses could plough one, but on lighter and less stony soil. They left the ground smoother than the horses, and less open to the frost and weather, and, had there been any rain, they would have been compelled to stop, though the horses could have gone on all day.

There was a small exhibition of champion roots—from "Carter's Tested Seed." Great globe mangolds, almost as big as a man's head, "intermediates"—red and yellow—twice as long as they were broad, suited to lighter soil, and purple swedes, not to be despised, as I well remember, by hungry boys.

At midday a cart arrived bearing provender for all competitors. . . . For the judges and the farmers, who had assembled in strength to watch the prowess of their teams, and for their trusty foremen, a noble lunch was served on long trestle-tables in a barn close by. . . .

After luncheon the judges went to inspect the work of the hedgers and ditchers—all men of mature years, but sturdy, free-speaking men with healthy looks and good-tempered eyes. Their dress was strong and neat, mostly corduroy and leather; their tools the oldest in the trade, axe and spade, bill and hook, gloves and a beetle or wooden mallet for driving stakes. Their skill in hedging was in striking the "quick" in the hedge in such a way as to make it possible to lay it, without destroying growth, and in intertwining the branches evenly and quickly.—SIR ARNOLD WILSON, in "Walks and Talks." (London and New York: Oxford.)

Qu'est-ce que les Ennemis?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR celui qui lutte contre le sentiment qu'on lui a fait du tort, l'exhortation de Jésus-Christ (Matthieu 5:44): "Aimez vos ennemis"—semble presque irréalisable. Des milliers de voix paraissent murmurer: "On t'a nui;" "Tu as des raisons pour te considérer comme lésé;" ou encore: "J'aimerais bien lui dire son fait." Peut-être même a-t-on donné suite à cette dernière suggestion.

Mais cet acte a-t-il pu produire une satisfaction véritable? Non, certes! car la vraie paix, le vrai bonheur, ne se rencontrent que sur le chemin du pardon et de l'amour fraternel. Les mortels trouvent-ils cette leçon pénible? Ne l'apprennent-ils que lentement? Elle est néanmoins des plus importantes, et Jésus le savait bien. Il savait que dans le domaine spirituel, on ne peut progresser tant qu'on déteste ou craint un ennemi. Il savait qu'il n'y a ni joie ni satisfaction réelle pour ceux qui sont en désaccord ou qui cherchent à venger une prétendue offense. Pour le sens mortel, personne n'a jamais été plus calomnié ni traité plus injustement que Jésus-Christ; néanmoins sa vie journalière fut un merveilleux exemple de pardon.

La Science Chrétienne nous montre clairement que nous n'avons point affaire à des personnes, mais à des pensées; que nous semblons voir des ennemis parce que nos processus mentaux sont erronés—peut-être parce que nous croyons que l'homme est mortel ou capable de mal agir; ou encore parce que notre concept du moi est mortel, donc susceptible d'être lésé.

Dans un article riche en inspiration et intitulé: "Aimez vos Ennemis" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 8), Mrs. Eddy pose certaines questions pénétrantes. Elle dit notamment: "Qui est ton ennemi pour que tu doives l'aimer? Est-ce une créature ou une chose en dehors de ta propre création?" Puis elle ajoute: "La hauteur, ou la profondeur, ou quelque autre créature, pourraient-elles vous séparer de l'Amour qui est le bien omniprésent,—qui bénit infiniment chacun et tous?" Les ennemis ne sont que les objets de notre propre concept erroné. En d'autres termes, nous admettons mentalement la suggestion que l'homme est mortel, et nous n'arrivons pas à percer le témoignage des sens physiques pour voir la perfection divine de l'homme. Nous laissons nos fausses conceptions de l'homme formuler dans notre penser des images erronées. Ce qui nous paraît blâmable n'est que la manifestation de caractéristiques mauvaises telles que l'orgueil ou l'opiniâtreté.

Celui qui fait d'héroïques efforts pour pardonner à la manière humaine devrait essayer la voie divine et chrétiennement scientifique. Qu'il commence à penser du point de vue de l'Amour omniprésent, lequel inclut tout dans un amour si divin, si pur, qu'il ne connaît ni hostilité ni préjudice. Alors, si le disciple envisage son moi réel comme reflet de l'Amour omniscient, il verra que pour être fidèle à sa filialité et digne de l'amour du Père, il doit manifester les mêmes qualités.

La Science Chrétienne nous donne un tout autre sens de ce que sont les ennemis. Combien nos problèmes se simplifient lorsque nous commençons à lutter contre nos propres erreurs—lorsque nous apprenons que l'unique ennemi de notre paix est notre faux sens de l'homme, la croyance que nous sommes mortels et que de son côté notre ennemi est un mortel! La Science Chrétienne révèle l'homme en tant qu'être spirituel inclus dans l'Amour divin.

Aucune satisfaction ne surpasse celle du chrétien qui se conquiert lui-même en subjuguant la colère et le désir de vengeance. Les saints anges de Dieu font leur entrée chez lui et deviennent Ses hôtes, même si lui-même ne s'en rend pas compte. Celui qui semblait être notre ennemi devient un ami dès que notre penser l'admet comme tel; et pour obtenir ce résultat, nous n'avons point à attendre que la pensée d'autrui subisse un changement. Le pardon véritable se reflétera dans la bienveillance. A la fois beaux et pratiques, ces enseignements de Jésus-Christ ont été démontrés à notre époque par Mary Baker Eddy, comme nous en avons la certitude si nous étudions sa vie et ses œuvres. Les offenses souvent répétées, les faux rapports, la calomnie, ne réussirent qu'à lui faire aimer ses ennemis, de sorte qu'elle put finalement écrire dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (p. 19): "Personne ne peut commettre à mon égard une offense que je ne puisse pardonner."

En Science Chrétienne nous apprenons que ce qui est vrai pour chacun de nous s'applique également à la vie nationale. La règle réparatrice est pareille dans les deux cas. Si chaque peuple s'efforçait principalement de corriger ses propres fautes, d'adopter les coutumes et les pratiques dont bénéficierait l'ensemble des hommes, l'inimitié existerait-elle? La guerre pourrait-elle se manifester? Le remède est simple et d'une application facile. En outre, c'est le seul qui permette d'obtenir une paix satisfaisante. La Science Chrétienne fait agir la loi de l'Amour; elle enseigne aux hommes qu'ils peuvent en vérité perdre leurs ennemis à condition de les aimer. Ceux qui étudient sincèrement cette voie divine s'avancent vers l'intelligence plus complète et la démonstration plus parfaite du divin Amour infini; ils ont foi dans le fait que le jour approche où plus de charité et d'amour fraternel caractériseront les actes de toutes les nations, de tous les peuples.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

When Trees Begin to Dance

"AND now—" said the dancing mistress, "just to finish off the class—what would you like to be this afternoon?"

"O-oh, trees, please," came a chorus of small voices.

The instructress clapped her hands. "Very well. Now each of you choose a particular tree to represent, and when the music begins, let me see a whole wood swaying in the wind."

The first few bars of the music sounded across the hushed room and the children's fingers began to flutter. Gone was their self-consciousness. No longer were they merely small people enjoying the exercises of a dancing-class. They were trees, clothed in the green leaves of their imagination, vested in all the beauty of the summer woods. The branches swung in the breeze. A slender poplar swayed towards her diminutive sister oak; a sturdy pine bent its back against the gale.

As the music swelled in volume, and chords superseded the delicate melody with which the pianist had begun, the trees stood valiantly in the teeth of the wind but their branches were beaten into a wild dance. The leaves of the beeches fluttered; the silver birches and the aspens were bowed almost to the ground.

Almost as suddenly as it had come the tempest died away. The wood settled back into peacefulness again. Once more it was a place of coolness and shade, and flickering sunlight which danced between the leaves. Dusk fell as the sunlight faded. Night came up over the woods and the branches of the trees were dark feathers against the sky. The leaves stirred in a gentle breeze and were still. The wood had gone to sleep.

"Splendid!" said the dancing mistress. "Now you may all run along."

The "trees" awakened suddenly and sped away. The class was over for another week.

What Are Enemies?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ONE who may be struggling with a sense of having been wronged, the admonition of Christ Jesus (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies," seems well-nigh impossible of achievement. Myriad voices seem to be whispering, "You have been wronged;" "You have a right to feel injured;" or, "I should like to tell him what I think of him." Perhaps the last of these suggestions has even found expression.

But could there be any real satisfaction in doing so? No, never! for true peace and happiness are found only in the path of forgiveness and brotherly love. This may be one of the hard lessons that mortals have to learn, and one that they are slow in learning; but it is one of the most important. Jesus knew this well. He knew that there could be no progress along spiritual lines while one was hating or fearing an enemy. He knew there could be no real joy or satisfaction while one was at variance with another, or seeking revenge for a supposed wrong. Even though to mortal sense there never was one more wronged, more maligned, than Christ Jesus, how wonderfully he exemplified this teaching in his daily life!

Christian Science makes clear to us that it is not with persons but with thoughts we have to deal; that we seem to see enemies because of our own wrong processes of thought; or because we are believing man to be mortal and capable of doing wrong; or, again, because our concept of self is mortal; hence, capable of being hurt.

In an inspiring article called "Love Your Enemies" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 8), Mrs. Eddy asks the searching questions: "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation?" Then she goes on to say, "Can height, or depth, or any other creature separate you from the Love that is omnipresent good,—that blesses infinitely one and all?" Enemies are but objects of our own creation, our own false concept. In other words, we are admitting into thought the suggestion that man is mortal and are failing to see beyond the evidence of the physical senses the divine perfection of man. We are allowing our misconception of man to formulate wrong images in thought. What we are seeing as objectionable is but the objectification of wrong traits, pride, self-will.

Let the one who is making a heroic effort to forgive humanly try the divine, the Christianly scientific way. That is, let him begin to think from the standpoint of omnipresent Love, enfolding all in a love so divine, so pure, that it knows neither enmity nor hurt. Then if he will see his real self as the reflection of omniscient Love, he will see that he must manifest the same qualities, if he is to be true to his sonship and worthy of God's love.

What a different sense of enemies Christian Science gives! How it simplifies our problem when we turn to wrestle with our own errors, when we have learned that the only enemy to our peace is our own wrong sense of man, the belief that we are mortal and our enemy another mortal! Christian Science reveals man as a spiritual being enfolded by divine Love.

No satisfaction is greater than that which comes to one who conquers himself in the subordination of anger and the desire for revenge. God's holy angels have entered in. Such a one is virtually entertaining these angels, though he may not be aware of this fact. Our seeming enemy has become a friend when our thinking admits him as friend; and this too without our having to wait for another's thinking to change. True forgiveness will be reflected in friendliness. That this beautiful and practical teaching of Christ Jesus has been demonstrated in this age through Mary Baker Eddy, we are assured as we study her life and works. Repeated wrongs, misrepresentations, and calumny wrought out for her the practice of loving her enemies until she could write in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), "No person can commit an offense against me that I cannot forgive."

In Christian Science we learn that what is true in individual experience is also true in national life. And the same rule of recovery remains. Could each nation become absorbed in correcting its own faults, in exercising those customs and practices which will bless all mankind, would enmity exist, or war find expression? This is a simple remedy and easy of application. Moreover, it is the only one by which a satisfactory peace will be gained. Christian Science is bringing into action the law of Love, teaching men that they may indeed lose their enemies by loving them. Earnest students of this divine way are pressing forward to a fuller understanding and a more perfect demonstration of divine, infinite Love, with faith that the day is approaching when greater charity and more brotherly love will characterize the actions of all nations and peoples.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Camellias

AFTER I had well
swept the garden path, behold!
camellia blossoms fell!

YAHA (1662-1740)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Trading Broader and More Active in New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Mar

Leading Stocks Still Showing Forward Trend

By Forrest Price

Stocks still point upward.

And a lot of them made new highs today.

Industrials, specialties and utilities joined the upward procession.

The rails did not do much.

Trading was considerably broader and more active than yesterday.

About 1,450,000 shares changed hands.

New top prices for the year were reached by General Electric, General Motors, Chrysler, Crucible preferred, American Steel Foundries preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred and a large handful of other standard issues.

Otis Steel prior preferred jumped 6½ points to a new high for the year.

Then a sizable assortment of specialties recorded gains ranging from 1 to more than 4 points, many climbing to new top prices for the year.

An advance of more than 4 points in Worthington Pump A attracted some attention. Other issues of this company also had comfortable gains.

Prominent gainers included Case, Swift, United Fruit, Dresser A, Acme Steel, American Steel Foundries preferred, American Woolen preferred, Barker Bros. preferred, Best, Johns Manville, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Pittsburgh United preferred, Hershey Chocolate preferred and Electric Power & Light issues.

Among those showing losses were Amerada, Connecticut Railway & Light, Cuban American Sugar preferred and Spang Chalfont preferred.

Small gains and losses were recorded in the bond department. Trading was light.

Among the commodities, wheat prices showed pronounced strength on reports of unfavorable crop conditions. Cotton was steady.

The most significant development along business lines this week is the very large increase in steel production. The gain amounts to 4 points, bringing total output to 40½ per cent of capacity. Iron Age characterizes it as one of the most spectacular gains ever experienced in midsummer, the 11 per cent advance following a rise of 14 per cent in the preceding week.

The gain in output was accomplished apparently without the aid of automobile companies, whose purchases are barely holding their own, says the survey.

The extent of the improvement may be seen when it is realized that the present 40½ per cent production contrasts with only 28 per cent a year ago. And this is usually considered a dull season.

Steel Production Has Increase Of 4 Points This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—A diversified demand for steel products is mostly responsible for the strong upturn in production.

In its weekly review of the industry Iron Age says:

"Rising four points to 40½ per cent of capacity, steel ingot production this week registered one of the most spectacular gains ever experienced in midsummer. The 11 per cent advance followed a rise of 14 per cent in the preceding week, but the earlier increase represented normal recovery from a holiday period.

"The gain in steel output is all the more significant because it was apparently accomplished without the aid of the automobile companies whose purchases are barely holding their own, if not tapering off.

"Production advances of seven and five points, respectively, occurred in the important Chicago and Pittsburgh districts where heavy steel lines are predominant.

"On the other hand, the Cleveland rate moved up only three points, and in the Valleys and at Detroit, activity was unchanged. In the Philadelphia territory, output also barely held its own, while increases were registered in all other centers.

"The situation is in definite contrast with that which prevailed a year ago when steel output was at 28 per cent, and headed for an almost uninterrupted decline extending over two months. This year, improved activity in August was already a foregone conclusion, and it now seems nearly as certain that the upturn is getting underway a full month ahead of general expectations.

"The sharp increase in steel production in the middle of the summer when output had been expected to be approaching its lowest level of the year may be attributed largely to improved business i bars, structural steel and tin plate.

"Demand for construction steel has been at a very low ebb for several months, and has afforded mills little support. It is significant also that not nearly all of the jobs let recently are being financed by federal funds and that the effects of the $4,880,000,000 works relief appropriation have not been felt at all."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod able	Pay-	Stock of record
British Celanese, Ltd, 1st pf	3½%			July 31
Consumers Pub Serv 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Initial				
Gen Mets Cor, Ltd	25c		July 20	July 15
Regular				
Amer Asphalt Roof Corp pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Gen Foods	45c	Q	Aug. 15	July 26
Kendall Co pf A	$1.50	Q	Sept. 3	Aug. 10
Louisville Gas & Elec (Ky), 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 29
Quebec Power	2%	Q	Aug. 15	July 25
Shenango Valley Water 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Sierra Pac El pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
Tenn El P 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	July 22
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Do 7.2%	$1.80	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
West Va July & Paper pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	Last July 16
62	51	Acme Steel	2†	800	62	59¾	61¼	59¾
33½	28	Adams Mills	2	400	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
7⅛	4¼	Adams Express		2900	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
11⅞	8	Addressograph	.15b	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
8	6¾	Affiliated Prod	.60	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
147½	104⅜	Air Reduction	3†	600	147½	146½	147½	146
1⅞	¾	Arway Elec App	.60†	100	11	1	1	1
20½	15⅝	Alaska-Juneau		1100	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
1⅛	¾	Allegheny Corp (h)		600	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
30½	21	Alleghany Steel	.15b	2300	27½	27	27	27¼
160	125	Allied Chem	6	500	157	157	157	157
61½	3⅛	Allied Stores		900	47⅜	45⅝	45⅝	47⅛
25¾	12	Allis Chalmers		2800	24⅝	24	24½	24½
20¼	14	Alpha Port Cem	1	700	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅜
61⅝	49	Allied Stores pf		100	59½	59½	59½	59½
3⅝	2⅛	Amal Leather	2	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
70¾	48½	Amerada	2	400	66	65½	65½	66½
57⅜	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	2	500	47	46⅝	47	46
28¼	13½	Am Bank Note		900	28⅛	26⅝	27½	26⅝
17⅜	6½	Am Crystal Sug		1100	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	14⅛
122½	57⅜	Am Crys Sug pf	3b	100	121	121	121	
34½	21	Am Brake S&F	1	700	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
144	110	Am Can	4†	1100	140½	139	140	139
21¼	10	Am Car & Fdry		2900	21	20¼	20¾	20¾
84⅞	25½	Am Car & F pf		900	53	51	53	
13½	8	Am Chain		400	11¼	10⅜	11¼	
33¼	22½	Am Com Alcohol		1100	26½	25¾	25¾	26
3	⅞	Am Encaustic T (h)		100	3	3	3	
5⅛	2	Am Fdry Pow		1600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29½	14	Am & For Pow pf		400	28⅜	25⅞	26⅝	26
9⅜	3⅛	Am & For Pw 2pf		100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6½	2¼	Am Hide & L		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27¾	17	Am Hide & L pf		700	23¾	23¼	23¼	
34½	29⅛	2.40 Am Home Pr		1300	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜
4⅝	3	Am Ice		500	28¾	24	24	25⅝
37¾	28¾	6 Am Ice pf		700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
75⅜	4½	Am International		1900	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16½
20¾	9	Am Locomotive		1500	55¼	54½	55⅛	54
56½	32	Am Loco pf		100	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
21¾	13½	Am Mach & Met	.80	1100	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
24⅛	18½	Am Metal		900	23½	23	23½	23¼
27⅞	18¼	Am Mach &Fy		500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
23¾	8⅝	Am Power & Lt		500	22	21½	22	21¾
27⅞	15¼	Am P&L 5% pf		600	24⅝	24	24⅝	23⅝
16⅛	10⅛	Am2P&L 6% pf		5600	15⅝	15	15	15⅜
24	15¾	Am Radiator		3600	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	21¼
90	66	Am Rolling Mill		100	90	90	90	
5	4½	Am Safety Razor	5	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
248	181½	Am Seating		200	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23½
26⅛	20	Am Sm Tobacco	1	200	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
47⅝	31⅝	Am Shipbuilding	2	400	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	21½
144	121	Am Smelt & Ref	7	1900	43½	43	43	43
117	103	Am Smelt & R pf	3½†	400	116	116	116	116
76	63	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1.20†	100	116	116	116	116
98½	74¾	Am Snuff	5	700	76⅝	74¼	74⅝	74⅝
18½	12	Am Tobacco b		700	96½	95½	95½	96½
95½	88	Am Steel Fdries	2	110	18	18	18	17⅞
140¼	129⅛	6 Am Steel F pf		110	95½	93	94¾	93¾
43	33½	Am Tobacco pf	2†	800	138	138	138	
70½	55½	Am Stores	2	800	37	36½	37	36½
130⅜	98⅝	Am Sugar Ref	9	400	59½	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
63¾	21⅝	Am Tel & Tel		3900	127½	127	127½	126
19¾	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)		100	4½	4½	4½	4½
14⅞	7¾	Am Typ F pf (h)	1	160	15½	15	15½	16
9⅜	4⅞	Am Wat W & E		800	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	10⅝
51½	35½	Am Woolen		400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5¾	3	Am Woolen pf		500	45	43	44¾	43
6½	2¼	Am Writ Pap (h)		100	5	5	5	
3⅛	1	Am Wr P pf (h)		400	3	2⅞	2⅞	
46	31	Am Zinc Lead&S		100	4	4	4	
18⅛	8	Am Zinc L&S pf		1100	42½	42½	42½	42½
17⅜	12½	.60 Anaconda Cop		11200	16⅜	16	16¼	16
106	100	6½ Anchor Cap		100	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
47	32	Anchor Cap pf		30	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
106¼	97	7 Archer Daniels		1100	47	46	46½	45⅞
6⅛	3¼	Armour Del pf		200	105	104¾	105	104½
70⅜	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf		2800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
28⅞	26¾	Arnold Constable		700	63¼	61	62¾	60½
13⅞	7	Armstrong Cork Co		400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
99	80⅞	6† Asso Dry Goods		800	28⅞	26¼	26½	28
76	48	Asso Dry G 2pf		500	19¼	19	19¼	19
55⅝	35¾	Atchison T&SF	2b	100	99	99	99	98¾
91	66⅝	5 Atchison pf		100	72	72	72	
37¼	19½	Atl Coast Line		4400	51¾	50¾	51	51
28	21⅜	1 Atl Refining		600	89⅞	88⅞	89¾	89¼
29¾	15	Auburn Auto		1500	23¼	22½	23¼	22½
3¼	2¾	Aviation Corp N		1600	25	24⅜	24⅜	25⅛
				900	22¾	22	22¾	22½
				500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h	1400	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
28⅞	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	700	14¼	13¼	13⅝	13
4⅝	3	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	
45	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	45
48	32		Barker Bros pf	100	48	48	48	46
50⅜	37½	.50†	Bayuk Cigf	300	47	47	47	47½
10⅜	5⅞		Barnsdall A	1800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	100	12	12	12	11⅞
17½	11⅜		Bendix Aviation	500	17¼	16¾	17⅛	16¼
18⅜	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
44⅜	21⅝	7	Best & Co	500	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
79¼	55⅜		Bethlehem Steel	5900	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	31⅛
26¼	14⅜	1b	Beth Steel pf	1200	79½	79	79¼	79¾
43½	34⅜		Bigelow Sanford	170	21	20½	20½	20¾
112	103½	7	Blaw Knox	500	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11⅞
10	6½		Bloomingdale pf	40	11¼	11	11¼	11
59⅞	39⅜	3	Boeing Airplane	900	9⅛	8¾	9	8⅝
99½	90	4†	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	46	44½	45¾	44
47¾	47¾		Bon Ami A	10	99½	99½	99½	98½
25¾	21	1.60	Bon Ami B	400	47¾	47¾	47¾	
44¼	28¼	1½	Borden	1200	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25⅛
37⅛	24½	2	Borg Warner	1800	44¼	43⅞	44¼	43⅝
11⅜	8½	.40	Briggs Mfg	3800	36½	35⅜	36⅛	35½
42	23⅜	3	Bridgeport Brass	8500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
36¼	20⅜	2†	Briggs & Strat	700	40¾	40	40	40¼
44⅛	36½		Bristol Myers	300	33	33	33	33
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn Man T	400	40½	40	40¼	
62¾	53	3	Brooklyn M T pf	200	98⅝	98	98	98¾
8⅝	4¼		Brown Shoe	200	62½	62	62½	
15	7		Bucyrus Erie	400	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
5¼	3⅛		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12½	12⅛	13¼	12⅜
34⅞	23		Budd Mfg	1100	4¼	4	4	4⅛
5⅛	2½		Budd Mfg pf	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
17⅜	8¼		Budd Wheel	500	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4¼
9⅞	3		Bullard	2800	17¾	16¾	17¾	17
17¾	13¼	.60	Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23¼	11⅜		Burns Bros pf (h)	1200	17⅜	17½	17	15⅝
66	32		Burroughs Add	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
			Butte Cop & Zinc	400	16¼	16	16	16½
			Byers	70	55	54	55	55
			Byers pf					

—C—

42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	400	36	34	35¾	35
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	3300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4½	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	37⅛	35⅜	37	35⅛
22⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	3300	20⅜	19½	20	20½
16⅜	8¾	4	Canada Dry	800	11¾	10½	10⅝	11½
13¾	8⅜		Canadian Pacific	900	10	10	10	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	900	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34
9½	4⅜		Capital Admin	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2300	60¼	57½	58½	58⅝
103	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	60	103	102½	103	
51¼	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	1800	51¼	50½	51¼	50⅜
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1200	27⅜	26½	27¼	26⅝
20	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	26½	25¼	25¾	26
12⅜	6¼		Century Ribbon	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	6300	58⅜	57½	57½	58
68⅜	44⅛		Certain-Teed	300	41½	41½	41½	41¾
33⅛	23		Certain-Teed pf	110	31	30	31	
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	42½	42½	42½	42½
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2000	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44½
26	15⅜	1†	Chi & G D (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	1	..	Chi Mail Order	2300	25	24½	24¾	24½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi M & StP (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
8	4⅝	..	Chi & N western	400	2	2	2	2
4	1½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
29¾	25½	2	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
21	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	27	27	27	26⅜
53⅞	31	..	Chile Copper	20	18	18	18	18
30⅞	27⅜	1†	Chrysler	37500	53⅞	52¼	53⅝	52⅜
24⅞	20	2	Clev. Gr. Br. Co.	2500	30½	29⅞	30½	29¾
100	87	6½	City Ice & Fuel	800	20½	20⅜	20½	20½
16⅜	12¼	.80	City Ice & F pf	30	95½	95	95½	95
28½	23⅜	1	Clark Equipment	300	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜
224	161⅞	8	Cluett Peabody	300	27	27	27	
18¼	15¼	.50	Coca Cola	200	224¾	224¾	224½	224
57⅜	53⅜	3	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
22⅝	9		Coca Cola A 30c	56	56	56	56	55⅞
101	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman	17500	22¾	22	22⅝	21⅜
5½	½	..	Collins & A pf	120	101½	101	101½	101
28½	5	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	500	17⅞	17	17⅜	17
19⅝	10¾	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	220	12¾	11	12⅜	11½
3⅜	⅞	..	Colo & Southern	10	17	16⅞	17	17
8¼	3⅜	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	17¼	17	17	17
81	34½	1†	Columbia Gas	2500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
93	67	4	Columbia Pic vtc	500	76	75	75	75
48⅝	39½	2	Columbian Carb	800	92	90½	92	
68½	56½	2†	Comm Credit	1500	47⅞	47½	47⅝	
115½	111	6	Comm Inv Tr	800	67½	66½	67½	66⅜
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Inv Tr cv pf	300	112¼	112¼	112¼	
1¾	¾		Comm Solvents	4200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
53⅜	29⅛	3	Comwlth & Sou	5800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
4¾	2		Comwlth & S 6pf	600	51½	50½	50¾	50¼
36¾	27	1.60	Com Cred pf	300	113½	113½	113½	113⅜
47	23¾	4½	Congoleum Nairn	800	36	35¾	36	35¾
10½	7		Conn Ry & Lt	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
27½	15⅞	1	Consol Cigar	100	45¾	45⅛	46¼	47
99¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13⅜	6½	..	Consol Gas pf	8500	25⅞	25¼	25½	25¾
1½	½	..	Consol Oil	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
13⅜	8¾	..	Consol Textile	4300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container A	200	½	½	½	½
7½	4½	..	Container B	500	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking A	3700	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
60¼	46½	4	Cont Baking B	500	7⅞	7¼	7½	7⅞
88⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking pf	1	1	1	1	1
10¾	6	.30b	Cont Can	800	63¾	63½	63¾	
37⅞	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Dia Fibre	1000	87	85	87	85
15⅛	¾		Cont Insurance	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
23	15⅛	.37½b	Cont Motors	200	37⅛	37	37	37¾
54⅝	41¾	3	Cont Oil	800	1	⅞	⅞	
78⅜	62	2	Corn Exchange	7000	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21½
165	149	7	Corn Products	130	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	54
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Corn Prod pf	1700	77⅛	76⅛	77⅝	77
16⅜	12½	.25b	Cream of Wheat	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜	38¼
36	23½	1	Crosley Radio	600	14½	13½	14¼	13⅛
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	600	35¼	35	35	35
53⅜	31⅞	..	Crown Cork wtc	300	46½	46⅛	46½	
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	200	4	4	4	
72	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	1100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
8⅛	5⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	72	72	72	
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
47½	40	7	Cudahy Packing	170	63¼	61	63	
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	300	43¼	41¾	43⅛	43¼
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	19¼	19	19¼	19
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	103½	103	103½	103½
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
25½	16	..	Cutler Hammer	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
				4000	25½	24⅞	25¼	24⅞

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	800	29⅞	28¾	29¼	28¾
36½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	1500	31⅝	31	31¼	30½
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	900	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝
94½	15	4	Detroit Edison	300	92¾	92	92¾	
50¼	35⅝	1†	Devoe & Ray A	200	36	36	36	36
36¼	26½	1†	Diamond Match	1000	35	34⅛	34½	34⅜
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	500	38¾	37⅝	38¼	37¾
28⅜	17½		Dominion Stores	300	7	7	7	6¾
23	13½	1½c	Douglas A	6000	28½	27½	28½	27½
9⅜	6¾		Dresser A	100	21½	20¾	21½	20
106⅝	86¾	2.60	Dresser B	400	8½	8	8	
131	126½	6	du Pont de Nem	4300	106¾	104¼	106	104¾
114	104	5	du Pont deb	300	128¼	128¼	128¼	129¼
			Duquesne Lt pf	90	112¾	112	112	113

—E—

8	3¾		Eastern Roll Mill	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
152	110½	5	Eastman Kod pf	30	157	157	157	
29	19⅜		Elec Auto-Lite	2500	22⅝	22½	22½	22¼
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	5300	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
6⅜	3½		Elec Boat	10	110	110	110	110⅜
8⅝	5¾		Elec & Mus Ind	7500	7	6¾	6¾	6½
3⅝	1⅝		Elec Pow & Lt	200	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
15⅜	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	3⅛	3	3½	3
3	⅞	..	Elec Pow & L pf	5000	17¾	15½	17	15¾
				9000	20⅞	18½	19¾	18½

49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	500	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¼
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	300	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	20	130	129¾	130	
37	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	32	32	32	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	33
17⅛	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜
12⅜	10⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	1000	13½	12	13⅛	12
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	400	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅛

—F—

25⅜	17		Fairbanks Morse	1900	22⅜	22	22⅜	21¾
115¼	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	30	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
14½	5⅜		Fed Lt & Trac	800	14⅜	14	14¼	14¼
7⅛	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	2800	7⅛	6⅝	7	6½
4½	2		Fed Screw W	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	18⅛	.60†	Fed'd Dept Store	600	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	37
37¼	28⅛	1.20†	Fidelity Phe In	700	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
18⅛	13⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94⅞
95	84½	6	Firstn T&R pf A	700	35½	35	35⅜	35⅛
87½	45⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	100	140½	139	140	139
6⅝	3¼		Follansbee B (h)	2900	21	20¼	20¾	20⅝
43	20¼	1	Food Mach	900	53	51	53	
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	11¼	10⅜	11¼	
83⅞	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	1100	26½	25¾	25¾	26
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅞	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv WW	1600	37⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
17⅝	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	28⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26
28½	17¼	1

Business and Industry

ICC Gets Report That Railroads Should Cut Fares Drastically

Commerce and Finance

N. Y. City Sells Bonds at Lowest Rate in 30 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—New York City's preferred place in the securities market is assured today with the sale of a $38,000,000 portfolio of long-term serial bonds and corporate to a National City Bank syndicate at 3.47 per cent yesterday. One other ranking financial group, headed by the Chase National Bank, sought the award, which was based on competitive bidding, but its offer was .014 per cent, or $162,821, under that of the successful bidder.

With the second year of the Fusion mayoralty, the market status of city bonds has been increasingly favorable as compared with the ruinous interest rates which all city offerings carried when it took over the city treasury from Tammany rule in the credit crisis of 1932. At that time the market in municipals was closed to New York City borrowings.

These latter-day terms made possible by a materially improved credit rating for the city that is making its obligations once more attractive to investors are of primary importance to taxpayers as showing that the time is approaching when the city will be able to refinance its huge costly bonded indebtedness at lower interest rates. The city's short-term debt alone totals $226,000,000 and all of it bears 5¾ per cent interest.

Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, Tammany incumbent of the city's fiscal office, had to go back to 1905 for market figures to compare with yesterday's 100.01 bid, save to recall that last April the city sold a $50,000,000 issue at the rate of 3.57 per cent.

"We have to go back for 30 years to find a sale so favorable in point of interest rate for a long-term bond of the City of New York," he said. "In 1905 the city sold $22,000,000 of corporate stock at 3½ per cent which, after applying the premium, gave a net interest rate of 3.48 per cent."

The sale does not add to the outstanding debt of the city, since the proceeds will be used to retire short-term borrowings incurred for rapid transit, water, dock improvements, school and other citvic purposes.

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Refunding Holds U. S. Debt Interest Down

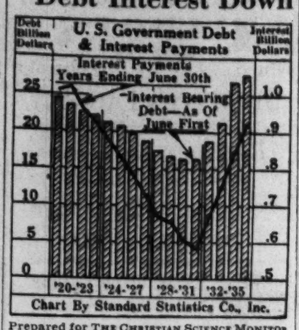

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Federal Government closed its fiscal year, June 30, with a deficit of about $3,500,000,000 and a public debt of around $28,805,000,000.

Although the total debt has risen to the highest level on record, and will attain a new peak during the coming year, the Treasury's refunding operations have prevented a corresponding increase in interest payments, which currently are no higher than the 1924 total.

Milk Is Viewed As Most Stable Farm Product in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., July 17—From the standpoint of per capita production, America's most stable agricultural product is milk. Production of manufactured dairy products has also remained fairly constant during the last 35 years. However, dairy prices have been decidedly the opposite.

Butter prices have fluctuated from a low of 60 to a high of 200 on a pre-war average of 100, according to statistics presented before the American Institute of Co-operation by E. E. Vial, United States Department of Agriculture statistician.

For 10 years, until 1933, milk production increased at the rate of 1.64 per cent a year. Even in 1934, with one of the worst droughts in history, production fell off only 3.2 per cent, he said.

The peak production in the United States was reached in 1933, he stated, when the volume totaled 105,000,000,000 pounds. Over 97 per cent of this was produced by farm herds.

More than half of the milk produced each year, about 55 per cent, is used in the manufacture of dairy products. City and village fluid consumption utilizes 30 per cent, while about 12 per cent is consumed on the farm.

In the manufactured classifications, butter requires about 34 per cent of the total production; cheese five per cent; evaporated milk 3.5 per cent; ice cream less than two per cent, and other concentrated milks less than one per cent.

SEC to Print Names Of Stock Racketeers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — A monthly bulletin, aimed to protect investors, has been started by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It chronicles the actions of public and private agencies seeking to suppress fraudulent stock and bond transactions.

Described are the proceedings begun throughout the country against swindlers trapped in conducting such operations as "bucketing," "sell the switch" racket and "boiler rooms" through which the prospect is subjected to high-pressure telephone salesmanship in an effort to make him part with his funds for valueless paper.

Bulletin No. 1, just issued, tells what happened during the last month to 63 firms and individuals against whom criminal and civil actions were taken by the commission and other agencies. They range from injunctions against future dealings to arrests for grand larceny.

Silver Dollar Again Shows Up in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 17—The good old silver "cartwheel" which in recent years has disappeared from purses in the Middle West is suddenly showing up in Chicago again. Over a quarter million silver dollars are being put into circulation here as propaganda for Chicago's dollar day, July 18, fostered by the State Street Council.

Representatives of the 1500 merchants participating in the day made arrangemens with the local Federal Reserve Bank and member institutions for the issuance of a great number of the old-fashioned dollar coins.

"We want to remind Chicagoans that the American dollar has lost none of its potency," said Walter Gregory, president of the council. This week's "Downtown Dollar Day" will be the second of its kind here. The first, in January, 1933, broke all sales records for a single day in the downtown district, it is claimed.

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'Blocked Lire' Seen Sign of Crumbling Italian Currency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Two recent developments here are largely traceable to the war drive of Premier Mussolini. The one is a decline in Italian bonds to new low levels for the year. The other is the appearance of quotations on "blocked" lire, the first sign of a crumbling currency.

The decline in Italian bonds is, in part, attributed to sales by the Italian Government of bonds taken over from Italian nationals in an effort of the Government to get its hands on all the foreign exchange it can. However, the budgetary condition of the Italian Government, even before the depression, was not favorable. It is said to have been running deficits at the rate of 5,000,000,000 lire a year since 1925. At present, accurate figures are unavailable, but the deficit is probably much greater, and will be still further increased by the Ethiopian adventure.

"Blocked" lire are quoted here at about 7.70 cents, or about 13 per cent under the parity of 8.91 cents. These lire can be used only in Italy. The purpose is a disguised depreciation, since houses exporting to Italy must either suffer a discount if they take payment in "blocked" lire, or avoid them and obtain payment in non-Italian currencies before releasing the goods.

The appearance of the "blocked" lire is taken here to suggest the first step of the Italian currency on the path toward the position of the German mark. There are now outstanding some five or six different kinds of marks, each "blocked" in use except under certain circumstances. There is already talk that the Italian exchange control may come out with a tourist lira, available at a rate attractively under the free lira, next October.

Italy is still nominally on the gold standard. The lira, however, has been quoted for some time at discounts of between 5 and 10 per cent, and the exchange controls practically in effect have excluded Italy from membership in the gold bloc which still lets gold pass more or less freely across its borders.

The appearance of the "blocked" lira is the first official recognition of the actual state of the Italian exchange, resulting from Italy's consistently heavy import balance. Recently, however, the discount on the "free" lire has been increasing, even before the appearance of the "blocked" currency, and the discount on 90-day lira futures is now close to 25 per cent on an annual basis.

Palestine Treasury Shows a Surplus Of £2,000,000 For Year

JERUSALEM, July 17 (Palcor Agency)—A surplus of £2,000,000 (approximately $10,000,000) was left in the Palestine Government treasury in March at the end of the fiscal year, it was disclosed today in final figures made available here.

The surplus for the year of operation is the largest obtained by the Palestine Government since Great Britain obtained the League of Nations mandate over Palestine in 1920.

The total surplus of the Palestine Government at the end of March, 1935, was £4,733,000, a record believed here to be unequaled by any other government. Government fiscal experts estimate that the surplus by March, 1936, will be $7,000,000.

Today's financial report shows that the yearly income was estimated at £3,482,000 and reached £5,450,000. The Government's failure to gauge adequately the rise in revenue was also reflected in the customs receipts which showed that £2,600,000 was obtained from this source instead of the £1,650,000 that had been expected.

The expenditures for the year ended March, 1935, were £3,230,000, or £550,000 more than the previous year, but £19,000 less than the estimates.

Pure Oil Offers 15-Year 4½ P. C. Notes at Par

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Public offering is made by underwriters of the $32,000,000 Pure Oil Company 15-year 4¼ per cent sinking fund notes at a price of 100 per cent and accrued interest.

Each note carries a warrant giving the purchaser the right to buy 30 shares of the company's common stock at a rising scale starting at $15 a share.

The bulk of the proceeds from the sale will be used to redeem outstanding obligations bearing a higher rate of interest.

To Regulate Futures Trading in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man., July 17 (AP)—Blanket authority to regulate futures trading in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was granted the exchange council at a general meeting of the membership last night.

No official statement was issued but it was learned on good authority that the council was granted power to appoint a supervisor of futures trading and to adopt any regulations considered under existing market conditions.

Rail Fares Unreasonable, ICC Told; 2c a Mile Recommended

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—An examiner's report to the Interstate Commerce Commission today held unreasonable the present regular basic passenger fare railroad rate structure throughout the country. It is 3.6 cents per passenger mile.

The report, made after an extensive investigation, recommended as a reasonable maximum future fare basis a rate of 2 cents per passenger miles in coaches and 3 cents per passenger mile in Pullmans.

It found the Pullman surcharge to be unreasonable and recommended its elimination.

Extra fares charged for extraordinary and supplemental Pullman service were held not to be illegal or improper.

Must Meet Competition

The report added that low experimental fare bases in the Southern and Western districts were not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

Before action is taken by the Commission on the recommendations further hearings will be held by the full commission beginning October 3.

The report asserted passenger revenues declined so severely before and during the depression that extraordinary measures are imperative if railroads are to regain that traffic and insure a reasonable share of increased traffic.

It said the future looks promising but the railroads cannot hope to share in that market except at fares more nearly commensurate with the price and convenience of travel by highway and changed economic conditions.

Efforts by railroads to stem the decline by improved service and facilities were termed relatively unsuccessful. Favorable revenue results were listed from experiments in reduced fares in the southern and western districts.

The report continued that these improved revenue results were due largely to reduced fares and not to improved business conditions. It added:

Pullman Surcharge Resisted

"Considering the greater costs to the railroads for furnishing Pullman service than for coach service and the greater effect of highway competition upon the coach service than upon the Pullman service, a spread of 50 per cent or 1 cent per mile between one-way fares for the two services, is the minimum that should be applied by the railroads generally.

"A maximum fare basis, one way and round trip, for general application of 2 cents per mile in coaches and 3 cents per mile in Pullmans would be most likely to lessen the transportation burden of the railroads and to harmonize with present-day economic conditions with consequent fuller assurance to the railroads of realizing a fair return on their investment."

Of the Pullman surcharge the report said it had "met with such marked public resistance that it was resulting in greater injury than benefit" to the railroads.

It added that extra fares maintained by some of the lines for extraordinary Pullman service between large cities "appear to be beneficial and desirable" to both the railroads and the public "provided that passenger service rendered between the same points at regular fares is adequate."

General Electric Shows Good Profit In First Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Orders for the first six months of 1935, received by the General Electric Company, totaled $104,542,946 as compared with $92,154,642 for the like period of the year previous, an increase of 13 per cent, according to Gerard Swope, president of the company.

Sales billed during this period amounted to $94,546,273 as compared with $80,983,093 for the like period last year, an increase of 17 per cent. Profit available for dividends on the common stock for the period was $11,541,428 as compared with $8,175,557 for the corresponding period of 1934. This is equal to 40 cents a share as compared with 28 cents a share for the 1934 period on 28,845,927 shares outstanding in both cases.

Last year two dividends of 15 cents a share each were paid on the special stock out of earnings of the six months' period, while this year there is no such deduction from earnings, as the final payment made upon retirement of the special stock on April 15 was provided for last year. This is equivalent to approximately 4 cents a share of common stock for the six months.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—For the first nine months of the current crop year, sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries, totaled 5,524,387 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 5,380,293 tons consumed during the like period last season, an increase of 144,094 tons, or 2.7 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on June 1, approximated 3,427,000 tons as compared with 3,159,000 tons on the corresponding date last year, an increase of 268,000 tons or approximately 8.5 per cent.

Sowings of sugar beets for these countries during the current season are placed at 3,486,600 acres as compared with 3,652,200 acres last season, a decrease of 165,600 acres, equivalent to 4.5 per cent. Last year's acreage yielded a beet sugar crop of 6,405,000 long tons, raw sugar value.

Modern Miners Reopen Old Osceola Gold Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELY, Nevada—The old gold camp of Osceola, southwest of here lying in the shadow of Mt. Wheeler, the highest peak in Nevada, is being revived by two large outfits using modern methods for reclaiming the placer gold and meeting with considerable success. Osceola was discovered in 1877 and for several years had a population of 2000 or 3000 people, many of them Chinese.

Much of the placer mining in Nevada in early days was done by Chinese. About half a million in gold was taken out of the Osceola gulches by the Chinese miners. It was at Osceola that Jonn Virden made his famous discovery of a $6000 gold nugget.

Rural Sales of General Merchandise Are Higher

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Increased sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas last month are reported by the commerce department.

Based upon figures supplied by mail order houses and chain stores, the report showed that June sales in dollar volume were 38 per cent above those in June, 1934, and 51 per cent above those for June, 1933.

Average daily sales in June were reported 7.5 per cent above those in May, although there ordinarily is little change.

Total sales for the first six months of 1935 were 22.5 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1934.

Only ½ of 1 P. C. Of Stocks in N. Y. Dropped From List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—With the dead line for registration under the Securities and Exchange Act expiring July 15, the New York Stock Exchange has formally announced the permanent de-listing of 26 stocks and bonds as of this morning. In each case there was a failure to register as required by the present law, and the exchange's action was legally automatic.

The requirements for information were felt to be burdensome by many corporations and several postponements were obtained. Both inertia and hostility to the present law were expected to produce gaps in the registrations, and consequent gaps in the stock and bond lists.

Actually, the number of delistings on the New York Stock Exchange is about one half of one per cent. A few corporations specifically stated that they did not like the law and did not value listing highly enough to conform to it. In most cases the failure to register involved inactive issues. From the point of view of stockbrokers and traders, only one issue, Trico Products, will be missed from the list. This stock was active and considerable amounts of it have been carried in margin accounts.

There were certain last-minute postponements of de-listing. On Monday the exchange was informed that the SEC had postponed the date for final registration of Cuban and Canadian issues, which included the trading favorite Noranda Mines. The postponement is until September 15. Other postponements include voting trust certificates to September 16, railroad and communication companies in bankruptcy or receivership to October 16, and foreign government issues to December 31.

Federal Debt Is Now Over $29,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The federal debt has crossed $29,000,000,000 to a new peak.

The Treasury's daily statement showed today that on Monday the figure was $29,177,786,318, following the receipt of funds from the recent offering of $500,000,000 in treasury notes. This is the first big increase in the public debt since December.

Meantime the Treasury has been able to get by on comparatively small borrowings by using its cash resources and as a result of heavier receipts.

The debt is now approximately $2,000,000,000 above what it was a year ago.

The Treasury said expenditures for the first two weeks of the new fiscal year, which began July 1, exceeded $500,000,000. The total was $535,249,207, compared with $289,947,882 last year.

The increase was due largely to transfer of funds to the veterans' benefit funds and to the Commodity Credit Corporation rather than to expansion in relief expenditures.

Sales of Southern Cotton Cloth Far Below Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Print cloth sales have declined sharply, particularly since the Supreme Court's nullification of the NRA, and there is no indication of improvement at present, according to Walter S. Montgomery, chairman of the print cloth group, which comprises approximately 60 per cent of the textile industry.

Mr. Montgomery issued the following statement showing production and sales figures in the print cloth market during June: Week ending June 8: Production, 12,098,178 yards; sales, 892,012 yards. Week ending June 15: Production, 11,927,588 yards; sales, 1,008,022 yards. Week ending June 22: Production, 11,174,552 yards; sales, 3,532,996 yards. Week ending June 29: Production, 13,369,532 yards; sales, 2,658,241 yards.

Building of Ships Throughout World Gains in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—During the last three months, the volume of commercial tonnage under construction in the shipyards of the world rose to 1,282,531 tons, according to a quarterly report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, just published. This represents a gain of 12,997 tons for the quarter. The report covers the activities of all nations except Russia, whose figures are not available.

Great Britain and Ireland led with 560,321 tons, an increase of 4506 tons for the quarter, and Germany showed the greatest increase, her total rising to 237,045 tons from a mark of 194,770.

In the yards of the United States 25,911 tons were reported under construction, a gain of 7438 tons for the quarter. The increase caused the nation to rise from eleventh to ninth position as a shipbuilder. The nations and their respective tonnages during the last two quarters were as follows:

	June 30	March 31
Great Britain and Ireland	560,321	555,815
Germany	237,045	194,770
Sweden	94,473	83,213
Holland	75,446	60,371
Japan	65,970	79,491
Denmark	65,753	66,640
France	49,845	120,899
Italy	35,834	36,800
United States	25,911	18,473
Norway	23,561	20,620
Spain	22,727	22,492

The withdrawal of the Normandie changed France from third place to seventh, while Sweden moved from fourth to third and Holland from seventh to fourth. The yards of Japan, Denmark, Italy and Norway retained their ranking as fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth, respectively, while the United States traded places with Spain. The British yards were building 43.7 per cent of the world total as the quarter closed, the United States 2 per cent and the other nations combined 54.3 per cent.

New tonnage started during the quarter totaled 382,662 tons, an increase of 63,504 tons over the previous quarter, and launchings totaled 320,746 tons, an increase of 42,613 tons. The relationship of new tonnage to launchings during the quarter was continued as in the previous quarter, a factor considered favorable by shipping men.

Tankers under construction in the quarter totaled 328,036 tons, and motor vessels of all types 751,120 tons. The tankers showed a gain of 14,241 tons for the quarter and the motor vessels a gain of 34,679 tons, or 58.6 per cent of all merchant tonnage under construction.

Japan Puts Surtax On Canadian Goods As Trade Reprisal

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet approved today a surtax of 50 per cent on commodities constituting Canada's chief exports to Japan.

The measure will not become effective until promulgated by imperial ordinance, expected July 20.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the surtax could be lifted if Canada agreed to modify what he termed trade discriminations against Japan.

Another New High For Power Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—For the seventh consecutive week electric power output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, has made a new high record for the week. Output of 1,766,010,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended July 13 was the highest ever reported for this period.

Similar highs have been made consecutively in every week since June 1. Last week's figures were an increase of 7.2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934 and a 6.4 per cent increase over the week ended July 6, 1935.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSION selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift wrapping, humorous, etching, religious, deluxe, and everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 233 Fifth Avenue, Dept. 113, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—100% profit, fastest selling 21 folder $1 assortment, 9 other boxes; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increase power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE two universities; accounting major; auditing or large industrial firm pref'd.; age 23; can go anywhere; excellent refs.; energetic, ambitious. Roy J. Newman, Martinsville, Ill.

WILL GO where needed; industrial engineering and factory mgt.; 28 yrs. exp.; railway, automotive and industrial plants. W. F. Borck, R. 7, Box 397, Ph. Douglas 138-J2, Cincinnati, O.

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NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J.

U. S. ROUTE #283, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 20303 Lake Shore Boulevard (East). Telephone KEnmore 6370-M. JUDITH MORRILL.

Canadian Business Making Good Gains

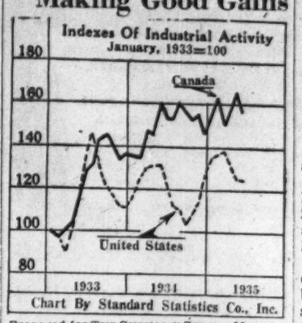

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OVER the past two years, business in the Dominion of Canada has recovered more substantially than in any other major nation.

Not only has the upward course of business been rapid, but it has been virtually free from the erratic fluctuations noted in this country and from the retarding effects of drastic regulation.

Magnitude Is Not The Path to Riches In Iron and Steel

CLEVELAND, July 17 (AP)—The magazine Steel in an industrial review today says that "contrary to general opinion the largest iron and steel manufacturing companies are not the most profitable."

The magazine said that this was ascertained by segregating producers in groups of five, classifying them downward, according to ingot capacity.

"Earnings over the last 10 years show the most profitable companies have been those in the fourth smallest group, whose ingot capacity is 252,000 tons," the magazine said, "and whose capital averages $15,189,000. Over 10 years this group has averaged 4.611 per cent upon its investment. It was in the red only in 1932 and has come back the fastest.

"Second most profitable is the second largest group. The average size of this group is 1,485,000 tons, and the average capital $96,725,000. The average return was 3.862. It was in the red as a group in 1932.

"In the third place are the first five ranking integrated producers, including United States Steel, Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Their average return has been 3.492 per cent. They have been in the red beginning with 1931.

"Lowest in point of earnings is the group third in size. It has netted an average return of 3.405 per cent. As a group it was the best earner in 1929; it went almost as low as the first group in 1932 and it was in the red for three years.

"Thus entirely from the standpoint of return on capitalization and not from related stock market return, magnitude is not the path to riches in iron and steel but rather carries its own handicap," the magazine said.

Bank of Netherlands Cuts Discount Rate to 3 P. C.

AMSTERDAM, July 17 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands today reduced its discount rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent.

It was the third such reduction in a month.

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olvonit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery, direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Company, Dept. A-88, Watertown, New York.

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Local Classified

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2089.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
40 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED widow with car desires home with Christian Scientist in exchange for companionship and light help. P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Wool Market Is Steady as Sales Volume Declines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wool market is possibly a bit steadier this week than last.

Sales of wool in the local market have fallen off appreciably but this is taken to be only the natural consequence of so long a period of heavy business.

The fact, however, that the Government gives evidence of coming back into the market for a substantial yardage of wool goods for the CCC, in the course of another month, has prevented medium wools from falling back very much from the level of prices reached in the recent heavy buying.

There is a slightly easier tone for wools of the fine and fine medium topmaking types out of the West, especially out of the Southwest.

Thus, there have been purchases for direct mill consumption in the New Mexican area at about 63@65 cents for good French combing fine and fine medium wools. This shows a slight decline in price for wools in the West, which were relatively above the eastern level for a time.

Some Improvement

In Texas, there has been a moderate demand for wool at prices which are around 67@68 cents for the shorter 10-12 months wools suitable for the topmakers and around 70 cents clean for the average 12 months wools, with the best 12 months descriptions quotable around 72@73 cents, clean basis. Some choice 8 months wools were sold at 67 cents, clean basis, Boston.

Thus, bids have been made this week at 29 cents for small quantities of bright wools out of the Missouri section, which formerly were sold on a 30-cent greasy basis.

In the local market and elsewhere, sales by reporting houses for the first two days of the current week were only about 1,000,000 pounds, but compared with last week that shows improvement, as the reported sale for the calendar week ended July 13 amounted to only 2¼ million pounds.

The manufacturing outlook is more or less clouded by the demand of the United Textile Workers for a sharp increase in wages which the mills indicate cannot be granted.

Wages Increase

Wage demands included an increase from $32 to $45 for loom fixers; from $26 to $35 for dresser tenders; for frame spinners, from $16 to $26, and other increases are said to be in proportion. Wages in the wool textile field are said by President Besse of the National Association of Wool manufacturers to be higher than in any other division of the industry.

The foreign markets keep generally firm. Stocks of wool in the foreign primary markets are not heavy. The course of prices at London is not quite so strong. Weft merinos are reported to be a bit in favor of the buyer, although the staple wools are very firm and generally at the peak point of the season.

Local Classified

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MILTON, MASS. 156 Edgehill Road, Overlooking Cunningham Park—Beautiful new colonial 7-room home with open porch, 2-car attached garage, large lot of land; open Sunday; call any time by appointment. Telephone Granite 2324.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y., 259 Lincoln Ave.—7 room house, living room, fireplace, dining room, sun parlor, four bedrooms, tile bath, extra lavatory, breakfast nook, beautiful surroundings, plot 40x100, very reasonably priced to settle estate; inspection invited. CARL KLEINE, 206 East 83rd Street, New York City.

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HOUSE, six rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements; convenient location; $35.00 month. LAWRENCE, 37 East Main St., Bergenfield, New Jersey. Phone Dumont 4-0175.

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AN OLD New England homestead accommodates a few guests; home cooking; fresh eggs and vegetables; shady lawn; one mile from village and Christian Science church; $20 per week. Address "MAPLEWOOD," Pelt Lane, New Milford, Conn.

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GOOD BATHING — ACCESSIBLE TO BOSTON
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A Good Place
To dine
To stop over night
To spend a week end
To vacation awhile
A quiet, restful, harmonious home
Rates Reasonable

"OAKSIDE"
The informal luxury of a beautiful country estate on the water 50 miles from New York; all out of door activities available; $6 a day; references required. Write or phone PETER R. ANDRUTIS, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Smithtown 1364.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.—Guests desired in small adult family. Ideal for rest or study. 140-35 Southgate Pl. Laurelton 8-4061.

THE GUEST HOUSE, 102 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean, airy rooms; 15th year, rates moderate. Tel. 7916.

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(Continued)

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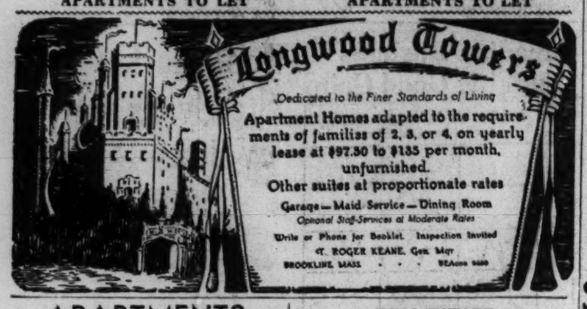
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EAST ORANGE, N. J., Walnut Manor, 42 So. Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, private baths, shower; beautiful surroundings; best food.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DOROTHA AGNES TOURIST HOME, 224 Union St., Bennington, Vt.—Mrs. H. D. LOUX, Prop. $1.00 per person. Open year round.

ERIE, PA.—Attractive rooms for overnight guests; clean quiet, well-furnished. 1041 West Fourth Street. Phone 73-344.

PLEASANT VIEW, Mattapoisett, Mass. — Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; near-by swimming, golf; on Route No. 6; watch for the sign. MRS. D. DUNSMITH, Tel. 1

Twin Brook Farm, Marlborough, Mass., Route 20—Comfortable rooms, home cooking, conveniently located. Telephone 750. Hostesses, MARY F. and MILDRED H. SAMPSON.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street. Tel. Com. 6868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave. — Unusual home atmosphere for discriminating people; especially adapted for rest and study. MRS. PEAKES. Com. 4939.

BOSTON, Ilkley Garden Apartments, 180 Huntington Ave.—Rooms with running water; nearly opposite church; nearby garage. S. J. S.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable rates. Ken. 1622. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN

BOSTON, 5 Dalton St., Suite 4, near The Mother Church—Light, airy, outside rooms. Phone COM. 5989.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms one with kitchenette, to suitable parking; permanent guests or tourists. Long. 8775.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (SP)—Desirable outside, cool, comfortably furnished rooms; running water; elevator; $5-$7; references. Tra. 7-9461.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Attractive, outside, quiet single; comforts, refined home; reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C. (178th) 1366 St. Nicholas—Large, comfortable room, only guest; refinement; elevator $5. COLY, Wa. 7-0309.

SALESMEN WANTED

OPENING for person selling securities in Massachusetts for small reputable firm. Commission. Some financial knowledge desirable. Box B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 10 years experience, excellent and careful driver, references. Irving Cookson, 35 Queensberry St., Suite 9, Boston, Com. 9064.

FRENCH TEACHER wishes position for fall, experienced in college and secondary schools, studied abroad; also German and Spanish. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — General office clerk, married age 31, desires work. J. McAlister, 20 Sedgwick St., Millvale, Pa. Tel. Mill. 1875-R.

REFINED colored woman desires afternoon work as maid, employed mornings; experienced. Write Box T-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 30; nine years publishing experience, desires position with book or magazine publishing house; best references. Phone or write D. M. CLAY, Hotel Van Rensselaer, N. Y. C. Phone Stuy. 9-1410.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER—Capable of taking complete charge; real estate and insurance experience efficient. Box B-28, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position, 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN desires useful employment, office work, companion, chauffeur, dressmaking; with Christian Scientists preferred; willing to go anywhere. Eloise Crounse, 30 Deepdale Rd., Strafford, Pa. Wayne 2064.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
West Newton Hill

More than a house—a home. Built to live in, not to sell. Seven bedrooms, 3 baths. Neighborhood unexcelled, near Brae Burn and Neighborhood Clubs. With 53,800 sq. ft. of land, or 37,000 sq. ft. as desired. Priced for 1935 market.

Meredith & Grew
Incorporated
40 Central Street, Boston
HUBbard 6772

Apartments and Houses, Furnished and Unfurnished; Choice Localities. Real Estate Investments, Country Property, North Shore Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut.
Clark-Ryle REAL ESTATE
565 Fifth Ave., New York Plaza 3-1042

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

½ MILE OCEAN FRONT FARM
130 acres, ½ clear, balance timber and feldspar. 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath, electricity, large barn and other buildings. 14 cows and 4 horses. $1500 down, balance $4500 bank mortgage. Charles Rideout, Freeport, Maine, 119 miles from Boston.

POINT OF PINES, MASS.
House lot, 40x80. Lancaster Ave., near private bathing beach; $900. Apply O'DONNELL, 53 Easton St., Allston, Mass.

PRICE, $2800, ½ cash, balance 6%, or $250 cash; 4 rooms, bath, screened sleeping porch, 1-car garage and wash room; house furnished. G. E. refrigerator, Hotpoint electric range, G. E. washer, C. A. Earl radio; lot 60 x 101 ft.; 8 orange and grapefruit trees, all kinds of shrubs. F. A. BRADLEY, 2536 Thirteenth Ave. N. Box 1064, Route 2, St. Petersburg, Florida.

SALE or exchange for Miami property; nine-room house, 3 baths. Write 477 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 11 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6117.

REMODELING

SOMERS, CONN.—Let me help in restoring and making attractive your old house, also advise you in making an old time garden. A. M. WELLS.

STUDIOS TO LET

BOSTON, 12 T Wharf—Large studio for part or whole use beginning first of August. MARY A. L. BURTON, LAF. 4724.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY VIEW, DEER ISLE, ME.—Beautiful Penobscot Bay, quiet and restful; home comforts; boating and bathing; $16 per week; folder; accommodate 12. Mrs. Annie E. Schroeder.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Out at sea; The Crown, commanding view; near waterfront, finest surf bathing; spacious and restful; own farm and sailboat; rates $18 up. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

HOME SWEET HOME
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; swimming; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

SALEM, MASS.—At Juniper Point, 18 Beech Ave., POINT BREEZE HOUSE overlooking harbor offers rooms and board with modern comfort. MRS. IDA A. JONES.

SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, CAPE COD—Two houses for August rental. R. E. WESSON, 13 High St., Worcester, Mass., Tel. 3-5060.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MISS MARY A. L. BURTON, tutoring in French; also portrait painting. 12 T Wharf, Boston, Mass. Lafayette 4724.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Recreational teacher wishes position in private school, specializing in dramatic dancing, handcraft and sewing; location optional. 106 Kenwood Ave.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Bertha Lees Dial 4-5548

HARPER METHOD
(Authorized Shop)
Shampoo
Marcel and Permanent Waving
Facials and Manicuring
152 S. VIRGINIA AVE. (at Hotel Morton)

WILLIAM SCHOPPY
DIAMONDS and PLATINUM JEWELRY
1130 Atlantic Avenue
Expert Jeweler and Watch Repairing

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll. 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5863 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Huber's Tea Room, Inc.
Wish to thank their many friends who have been enthusiastically telling others of our superior food, and delicious home-made ice cream.
MAIN AT MUNN AVENUE
EAST ORANGE N. J.
(Formerly of Montclair and Jersey Shore)

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 3-9060

F. Lloyd Tuttle
OF
Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor. *Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."*
442 MAIN STREET

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Gas Ranges—Oil Burners
Washing Machines
LAWLER'S
920 Broadway Bayonne
Telephone 3-0402

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
590 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIETZ, *Prop.*
Delicious Summer Specials
Blueberry and Peach Muffins, also Meringues for Ice Cream Fillings

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Summer Helps
From Monitor Advertisements
CLICQUOT CLUB GINGER ALE
COCOMALT—A FOOD DRINK
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES
KNORR'S SOUPS
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
We carry a complete line of moulds, cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.

Phone MO. 2-3210 and 2-3211
C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Silver
Entire Stock of High Grade Millinery reduced to $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00
40 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Sunday Brunch served from 7:30-11:30 a. m.
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
615 VALLEY ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Telephone Mtclr. 2-1878

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N. J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

HARRY RIEMER
INSURANCE
Automobile — Fire — Plate Glass — Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 Bl-3-3200

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

JULY SALE
Wilbur Coon Shoes
at $5.85
Formerly to 8.00
Take Advantage of These Sales
RIEMER'S SHOE SHOP
548 Springfield Ave., Corner 11th Street

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
207 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

N. Meyers & Sons, Inc.
FIRST QUALITY LEHIGH
COAL
Koppers Coke
Tel. Pl. 6-1911
303 E. Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
TEL. PLFD 6-2637 204 E. FRONT ST.
Opp. Strand Theatre

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

RIDGEWOOD

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women

Care of the Scalp—Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE

E. S. BARRY
109
EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
Cash Grocer

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, *Prop.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITIES
Ask M. J. CLOUGH how To Obtain a Present or Future INCOME
252 Fairview Avenue Ruth. 2-4092

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct From Farm to You
BUTTER, EGGS, BUTTERMILK
(Special Delivery)
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Tel. Lebanon 27 M. J. Sheridan Jr., Prop.

WESTFIELD

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

ANDREW KRUP
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
Cleaning—Pressing—Dyeing
Repairing
We Call For and Deliver
227 E. BROAD ST. Ph. Westfield 2-3588

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

OLD GOLD IS VALUABLE!
Don't sell it to strangers. Don't pass upon its value. Have us do it!
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The store of famous Shoes
720 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

THE FARMART
12TH AND CHEW STREETS
Greatest Food Show in the Lehigh Valley
The Farmart offers you good food supplies.
We have a friendly group of Lehigh County Farmers who co-operate to give you the best products of their farms
THE FARMERS MARKET CO.

THE APP BEAUTY PARLOR
832 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
EUGENE, FRIGIDINE and REALISTIC PERMANENT WAVES
DIAL 6879

BETHLEHEM

AUGUST Furniture
Prices Prevail
at
GOODENOUGH'S
534 Main Street Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 10:30 a. m. to
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

LADIES' $5.00 and $6.00
WHITE SHOES
Now $3.85
All Spring Coats and Suits
Half Price
Frost and Lacey
Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.

The New 1935
Hoover Electric Cleaner
Sold on Convenient Payments

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

HARRISBURG

Good Sodas
◆
GORGAS DRUG COMPANY
16 and 1306 NORTH THIRD ST.

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State
Choice Groceries and Meats
Delivered Anywhere in City
Telephone 8275

Bird Baths
Garden Ornaments
OWER'S
EVERGREEN STORE
4 N. Market Square Phone 2-1921

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 3233

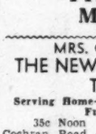
PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA



Katharine Lasher
Specializing in Facials, Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Permanents, $3 to $5
20 Years of Experience
4429 Clarissa Street Philadelphia
Day. 5576 1 blk. W. 4400 Germantown Ave.

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

Home Dressed Poultry
Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
Knapp's Poultry Farm
59 School St., Greentree, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

MRS. GEORGE MAURER
THE NEW COCHRAN ROAD TEA ROOM
Serving Home-Cooked Lunches and Dinners
Full course Dinners
35c Noon Evenings 50c
Cochran Road and Novato Street Sunday Dinner Chicken and Steaks
Mt. Lebanon 75c—50c
(NEAR BOWER HILL ROAD)

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Have You Tried Our New Product?
Saylor's Own Make Marshmallow Spread for Cakes, Sandwiches, etc.
10c and 18c a Jar
Try a Jar and Convince Yourself How Good It Is!
FOURTH AND PENN ST. PHONE 5253

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This Place Is a Home of Satisfaction
19 NORTH 6TH ST., READING, PA.

FLEETWING
GASOLINE—OIL
U. S. Tires
Automotive Service Inc.

SCRANTON

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 JEFFERSON AVENUE

Anaconda White Lead, Man of War Spar Varnish, Enamel and Wooster Brushes—Wall Papers
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO.
334-338 Adams Avenue

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Diplomas Framed—Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
You'll Find a Galaxy of
Protective Vacation Cosmetics
in our Toiletries Department! "Arden," "Quinlan," and "Primrose" and many other "known" makes of Suntan Oils and Sunproof Creams!—glorious Wind and Sun protectors.
THE HEINZ STORE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

KENMORE ELECTRIC CLEANERS
You will get satisfactory cleaning service with the famous TRIPLE ACTION Kenmore vacuum cleaners. Write for a free demonstration. No obligation.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
326 ADAMS AVE., SCRANTON, PA.

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402

Spray FLIT
FOR COMPLETE MOTH PROTECTION

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
ICED
Postum
Picnic Supplies
"The market for good things to eat"
425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

CHEVROLET
WALNUT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
"AMOCO GAS—the original special motor fuel."
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

SWARTHMORE

RIVERVIEW FARMS
GOLDEN GUERNSEY
RAW MILK
Guernsey Pasteurized Milk
Eggs—Butter—Ice Cream
Phone 102

NEW SPRAY FOR
BEETLES
SUPLEE'S
11 SOUTH CHESTER ROAD

CLEARANCE OF SUMMER CLOTHES
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

UPPER DARBY

Blue Platter Tea Room
Like mother's old-fashioned cooking.
Luncheon Dinners
Catering to Parties
MRS. FRANKLIN P. MEDFORD
6500 Market Street Boulevard 3369-W
Plenty of Free Parking Space.

Clearance Sale
Sliding Boards and Gym Sets
Now Reduced
JONAS TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 WEST GARRETT ROAD

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 530
Family Budget Laundry Services
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Earle A. Reichard
Contractor and Builder
Penhurst 5119 8 Roxbury Road Forest Hills Boro

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

Radio Chain Sets Watchdog On Its Programs for Children

"Watchdogs of the children's programs" are the members of the new Advisory Committee on Children's Programs just created by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The members of the new network radio committee are Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, chairman of the Municipal Arts Committee, formerly assistant director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, for many years a member of the executive board of the National Council of Women and present chairman of the Women's National Radio Committee; Mrs. William Barclay Parsons Jr., president of the Parents' League, and Newel W. Edson, national chairman of the Social Committee on the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Gilson Gray, recently appointed CBS commercial editor, and Columbia's own "watch dog of the scripts," will serve as the fifth member of the committee, which will advise on the content of children's programs with Columbia executives and with Dr. Arthur T. Jersild, whose appointment as consulting psychologist was recently announced.

In its pioneering effort to create children's programs which will meet the approval of parents, children and teaching authorities alike, Columbia will also engage in active research work; to this end arrangements have been made to use the research facilities of the Child Study Association of America.

Formation of the committee on children's programs is one of the final steps in creating the administrative machinery to carry out the three new policies Columbia introduced into radiocasting with its recent announcement that it was placing definite limitations on the length of advertising announcements, eliminating all advertising offensive to good taste, and bringing children's programs up to a level generally approved by parents and by authorities on child health and child psychology.

The Advisory Committee on Children's Programs begins its functions immediately.

"It is work which will create new precedents," said William S. Paley, president of the Columbia System, in discussing the formation of the committee. "The vivid reality of radio presentations affords an opportunity both to entertain and to help the child of which we hope to take the fullest advantage.

"In assisting us to deal adequately with such a large responsibility, our new Advisory Committee on Children's Programs is expected to prove most helpful; and its members' willingness to advise with us and lend our staff the benefit of their own wide study, observation and experience is a very generous contribution to an important public work."

* * *

"The amateur of today is born with a four-leaf clover in his pocket," says "Jim" Harkins, substituting now for Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight," Wednesdays at 9 p. m. E. D. S. T. over a NBC-WEAF network. "When I first tried to crash vaudeville years ago John Amateur got the hoot and the hook, with a fair sprinkling of the cabbage and tomato.

"He stood up in front of 2000 hilarious theatergoers who had reduced heckling to a fine art, and even if he did put his act over, who noticed him, aside from an occasional manager?

"Today, opportunity is ladled out with a silver spoon. The radio gives the amateur's first flight into the field of entertainment a national scope. And if he isn't any good, the worst he has to suffer is the gong.

"Fred Allen took his plunge into vaudeville at an amateur night 22 years ago—and got the hook. I first stepped before the footlights at an amateur night at the Casino Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1906—and was also pulled off by the neck. For each of us, recognition was a long, hard fight.

"But with the youngsters we bring to the Town Hall microphones, fame is just around the corner. They become featured performers in leading vaudeville circuits right off the bat. A newly formed group of Town Hall winners is now making a bigger hit in vaudeville than many "old-timer" acts on the same bill. A pair of young song writers sang on Town Hall and immediately sold their tune to Paramount for a new picture. And so it goes.

"Of course, competition is pretty stiff. But once the youngster gets his chance to broadcast he's getting a fine crack at fame."

[A Wednesday Feature]

Voluntary Censorship Urged Upon Advertisers of Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Advertisers must put a voluntary censorship into effect if they would avert legislative curbs, in the opinion of Paul E. Murphy, chairman of the sales promotion division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and advertising manager of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn department store.

Praising the work done by New York City newspapers in cleaning up their advertising columns, Mr. Murphy, in a statement over the week end, said this had been achieved largely through censorship of local copy, and recommended that similar care be exercised in national copy.

"Naturally, if local advertising is to be censored and national advertisers at the same time permitted less restraint and less limitation as to accuracy and honesty," he said, "all advertising will suffer by those abuses that have not been eliminated. In view of the fact that adververy stringently on local advertisers by many newspapers, it seems to us that the same principles should be maintained over all advertising and all media.

"In other words, we do believe in advertising, but we also believe that advertising will be effective only to the extent all people believe in it."

Mr. Murphy declared that more progress had been made in fair advertising during the last five years than in all the preceding years, and he called on the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to standardize the varying restrictions among newspapers in Boston, Baltimore and Dallas.

"No national advertiser should be expected to comply with highly varying restrictions among newspapers in Boston, Baltimore and Dallas," he declared. "This is a problem for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It should find a way to set up standards of advertising censorship for all forms of advertising by papers throughout the country. Once such standards were put into practice by newspapers generally, I have no doubt that other advertising media would line up with them."

Referring to the removal of restrictions on advertising embodied in the fair trade practice section of the retail code with the passing of the National Recovery Administration, Mr. Murphy stressed that consumers would not now tolerate any amount of deception or inaccuracy in advertising.

"It, therefore, behooves both advertisers and newspapers to reaffirm and keep in practice principles of clean advertising which will obviate any necessity of legislation to accomplish this task," he declared.

Voluntary censorship of local advertising copy of newspapers in every city could easily be made possible, Mr. Murphy held.

Plans Are Prepared For Permanent Fair On Chicago's Shore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—The way is now open for Chicago to have a permanent fair in its front yard on the old Century of Progress grounds.

A bill authorizing the lake front park became law here after the close of the legislative session when Governor Henry Horner on July 13 allowed the bill to remain un-vetoed. The measure was enacted over protests of school civic groups who feared that such a park would become a "Coney Island" in the midwest city.

Major Edward J. Kelly is now authorized to name a board of commissioners to go forward with plans for permanent exposition buildings on the world's fair island and adjacent "made land," in the expectation that some $12,000,000 will be forthcoming from the Public Works Administration for construction.

An open-air opera, open-air symphony, a children's playground, and an exhibition building are some of the attractions provided for in the original plans, drawn up by the committee headed by Charles S. Peterson.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Missouri

Kansas City—Week days, no regular time assigned, KWKC, 1370kc.

Pennsylvania

Erie—Week days, no regular time assigned, WLEU, 1420kc.

Change in Schedule

Alabama

Dothan—Daily, 9 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.

Sioux City, Iowa, Mayor Displaced Pending Trial

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 17 (AP)—City Finance Commissioner D. Spence Lewis took over the job of acting mayor here yesterday to replace Mayor W. D. Hayes, who was suspended under a district court order on recommendations from a Woodbury County graft grand jury. The jury recommended removal of Mayor Hayes Saturday. It charged he had failed to act to eliminate "lawlessness" which a 10-week inquiry is claimed to have uncovered. Hearing was set for Aug. 1.

Two other officials here have stepped out of office under pressure and indictments have been returned against 45 persons, ranging from Iowa Attorney General Edward O'Connor on charges of conspiracy to operate gambling devices, down to lesser local police characters charged with illegal liquor dealings.

World 24-Hour Auto Speed Record Broken

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, July 16 (AP)—John Cobb, London wool broker, and his crew of British race drivers finished their 24-hour speed test over the Salt Flats course here today, and an unofficial timer said they had broken the world's record of 127.22 miles an hour established by Ab Jenkins, Utah driver. American Automobile Association officials were checking the time. Pending an official announcement, his average for the entire run was believed to have been about 130 miles an hour.

Jenkins drove the entire run himself. Cobb was relieved frequently by T. E. Rose-Richards and C. J. P. Dodson, both of London. They drove a 12-cylinder Napier-Railton.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

38.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is the air-line distance between Boston and Chicago more than 1000 miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following statement grammatically correct: "You had better go, for the hour is late"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is Buenos Aires larger than Philadelphia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Did a German invent German silver? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Was Burns the author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is Birmingham the capital of Alabama? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was the Battle of Waterloo fought before the American Revolution? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were looking for the book of II Thessalonians, and you opened your Bible to II Timothy, should you turn the pages to the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is it correct to say that amber is lighter than charcoal? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Are more than one of the following words misspelled: biege, symmetry, legible, larynx, appall? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

Ingratitude

For ten years the old beggar had stood at the street corner, grinding out discordant noises on his wheezy hand organ and gathering coppers from passers-by. Then one day building materials were unloaded across the street, and work was started on a big hotel.

The work continued for over a year. Finally, the last window was polished, the last bit of gilt paint dried, and a liveried doorkeeper took up his station in front.

"Here!" said the doorkeeper to the organ grinder. "You can't set up with your hand organ in front of our hotel!"

"What do you mean?" came the indignant answer. "Ain't I let you set up your hotel in front of my organ?" —*Tit-Bits.*

Finally

The editor of the country newspaper went home to dinner smiling radiantly.

"You must have had some good fortune this morning," greeted his wife.

"Indeed I did," announced the editor. "Jim Smith, who hasn't paid his subscription for ten years, came in and stopped his paper."—*Unidentified.*

Awful!

A lady asked a pupil at a public examination, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?"

"Eating camels, marm," quickly replied the child.

(She had read that Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels.")

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Picnic in the Rain

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

THE morning was just in, throwing streamers of pink across the sky, when Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Scroggins, squirrels extraordinary, arose from the breakfast table.

"A good breakfast," said Mr. Scroggins, "even though early; and we now are ready for the great picnic excursion." He put his paws behind his head and danced solemnly around the dining room table. His eyes danced more than his feet.

Mrs. Scroggins meanwhile was busy putting away the breakfast things while her husband followed up the "Hoorays" with a burst of activity of his own. He peeked into a large basket, then took off the napkin which covered it and looked more thoroughly into the interior.

"I'd prefer it if you didn't take off the cover," said Mrs. Scroggins.

He looked somewhat sheepish, put back the napkin, and lifted the basket from the table.

"We don't picnic often," he said.

Breakfast dishes put away, the Scrogginses gathered up picnic basket, umbrella, hats, and other objects and hurried to the front door. They surveyed the sky carefully from the front piazza.

"Where it was pink, it's now black," said Mr. Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins gazed in disappointment at the changing sky. Some raindrops swirled to her feet and splashed.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins. "I think we'd better go back inside." They did, and put all the picnic things on the dining room floor, near the door.

The sky grew darker and a wind came up. Then the rain started. It fell in sheets and in buckets and tossed every which way as the wind and the tree branches settled into their work. Mr. and Mrs. S. stood together at the window and watched. Their faces were long, and bare of smile. At length they lost interest in the storm outside and turned to each other. Mrs. S. smiled. Then Mr. S. smiled. Then they both laughed and laughed. As they laughed, the storm continued. Somehow it didn't seem to matter so much. There was certainly no sun outside, but there seemed to be some inside.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Surveyed the Skies.

"Now, it really won't matter," said Mr. Scroggins. "Of course, we packed the picnic basket for a picnic outdoors but since it's packed, why can't we use it indoors?"

"Just the thing," said Mrs. Scroggins.

They talked at some length as to what they should do. The rain kept up and seemed to grow heavier rather than lighter. Finally, the Scrogginses' plan was made. It was to have an indoor picnic, to spread the cloth on the kitchen floor and pretend it was a green spot and to eat the picnic lunch just as it would have been eaten outside.

"And if the rain stops," said Mr. Scroggins, "we will go to the garden and I think we'll find the rain has done it a great deal of good."

The End of a Perfect Day

Blending Shadows, as the Day Lengthens Into Dusk at Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by J. De Bella, San José, Calif.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home Shine Service

SOME high-school boys in our town delivered cards advertising that they were starting a summer service of calling at homes once a week and shining shoes.

They carry with them their small stock of supplies—black, brown, and white shoe cleaners, and the necessary brushes and cloths. They make a small charge for this service—black or brown shoes, 5c; white ones, 10c. This service, which is proving to be a convenience, has become popular in the town and the boys are enjoying a pleasant and profitable trade.—D. E. M.

What They Say

Achievement

"We learn of all sorts of interesting and strange adventures of individuals and races. But out of it all does there not arise a vision of human achievement—heroic actions, inspired thoughts, designs of beauty, the slow unraveling of nature's secrets? Take what view you will of the past or the future direction of the human race, this heaped-up treasure, this non-material wealth alone speaks eloquently to me of what is man, and strengthens my belief in the significance of his future."—*Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard.*

NRA's New Head

"We want no compulsory system. Business should give us statistics and data for its own good. We can help industry learn about itself if it helps us."—*James L. O'Neill.*

To Live

"We women seek to raise the moral standing of mankind and teach our children to live, not die, for their country."—*Lady Astor.*

The Pacemaker

"The merchant is the pacemaker in the scheme of recovery."—*Alfred E. Smith.*

Quotation for Today

THE worst thing about money is that it often costs too much.—EMERSON.

Caption Contest

Photo by John O. Northcutt, Los Angeles

TWO weeks ago today, the above picture, a contribution to the Monitor Camera Club, was used on this page, with an invitation to readers to try their hands at caption writing.

According to our lights, we have selected the following 10 from the hundreds submitted:

Two Is Company, Three Is a Crowd
—*Mrs. D. A. Gammon, Alfred, Maine*
Mrs. Joseph Stantesly, Chicago
Mrs. A. C. Oakley, Billings, Mont.

Anticipation, Relaxation, Resignation
—*Mrs. B. N. Weston, Boston*

Signing Off
—*Flora G. Furbush, Ellisport, Wash.*

They'd Heard This One Before
—*Roy Kenworthy, East Orange, N. J.*

The Bore Laughs at His Own Joke
—*Mrs. Anna C. Shoule, N. Y.*

Hear All, Eat All, See All
—*Estelle L. Fromkess, N. Y.*

Two Down—and One to Go
—*L. E. Baker, Greenwich, N. Y.*

A Gap Between the Yaps
—*Mrs. Luella Clewell, Wichita, Kan.*

Hm-m-m, Y-a-w-w, Z-z-z-z
—*H. V. Motley, New York*

Swe-e-e-t A-a-do-e-li-i-ne
—*Frederick H. Hahn (no address)*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Hosanna

THERE remains some difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the word "Hosanna," which occurs in John 12:13 and in various other New Testament passages. Some take it as merely an exclamation of joy or praise; though it is now generally conceded that it owes its form, and possibly also its meaning, to the Hebrew *Hoshi'ah na'*; literally, "save now!" or "save pray!"—a phrase which occurs in Psalm 118:25.

What makes this view the more probable is that in the next verse of the same Psalm (verse 26) we find the phrase, "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the LORD," words which apparently suggested the cry of the populace recorded in John 12:13 (Revised Version): "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, even the King of Israel."

Daily Anecdote

Cleveland Up Front

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHARD WATSON GILDER, busy with one of his biographies, was very desirous of seeing and questioning Grover Cleveland, when the latter was President. Knowing that Cleveland was to be a passenger on a certain train, Gilder boarded it; but a most careful search of the coaches failed to disclose the Chief Magistrate.

Greatly puzzled, Gilder went forward to the baggage car to interrogate the conductor. There, to his great surprise, he found Mr. Cleveland seated on a crate, his back against the side of the car.

The coaches had been crowded. When a woman with a baby entered, the President had promptly given her his seat and gone forward to the baggage car.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recompense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlisle, Eng.

A WOMAN found that during the breaking up of a home she was being deprived of a valuable piece of furniture. On one occasion she mentioned it to those concerned, but no adjustment was made. It so happened that the furniture was most useful where it was taken, and she herself did not expect to need it for an indefinite period.

Thinking it over, she decided that it seemed scarcely in accordance with the Golden Rule to demand the return of the piece; and she realized that when a genuine need for it arose, she would be shown the way.

When that time at length arrived, the only thing that could be thought of was to buy a piece of furniture of inferior quality to take its place. But just then word came from a friend whom she had served, and who was looking for an opportunity to repay, that an article of furniture was on its way to her. It proved to be better in make and quality than that which had been her possession in the first instance, and more modern. The friend knew nothing about what had occurred in this connection.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Foyer (A. E. M. A.)—This French word has been accepted into the English language; and, according to the leading dictionaries, preference is still given its native pronunciation, *fwah-yay'*. In the process of the Americanization of "foyer," however, the masses looked at it askance, and finally agreed to use it, provided that they could pronounce it *foy'-er*. Naturally enough, there has grown up between the two classes—those who know and care, and those who don't know and don't care—a group of those who don't know but care very much; and they have developed a hybrid, *foy-yay'*.

There is no mistaking the trend in America; it is away from *fwah-yay'*. But until such time as we shall be conspicuous by thus pronouncing it, we shall continue to use it and recommend it.

Ralph B. Scolfield (many inquiries)—Although the First Reader of The Mother Church does not object to the common American pronunciation of his Christian name as *Ralf*, nor to the sounding of the *l* in his surname, he has been accustomed, in England, to hearing his name pronounced *Rafe B. Sko'-field*.

Hendrik Jan de Lange (G. A. H.)—*Hen'-drik* (both vowels short) *Yahn* (*a* as in arm) *deh* (*e* short) *Lahng'-eh* (*a* as in arm, *e* short).

Brevities

Tyler Daily Courier-Times: Some people expect too much A fellow went into a New York restaurant the other day demanding something to eat when there was barely enough room for the floor show.

New Yorker: Those who want to upset our form of government are in a low frame of mind. What's the use of having a revolution? The Supreme Court would only declare it unconstitutional.

San Francisco Chronicle: Cork is being tried as paving on new highways in Britain. Our thoughts are with the city employee who must pull stoppers from manholes.

Detroit Free Press: Nature defends us. The more the radio is turned on, the sooner we get to the point where we don't hear it.

Humorist: It is estimated that the average bus passes a stationary person in three fifths of a second. Especially if he has his hand up to stop it.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Slight Misunderstanding*

By LE PELLEY

TO BE A REAL CIRCUS BARKER I SHOULD HAVE A HIGH, FUZZY, SILK HAT
WE ALL SHOULD HAVE ONE
OH TUBBY— FIND US ALL THE TALL, BLACK HATS YOU CAN— THE KIND WITH FUR ON THEM
PUT THEM IN MARMADUKE'S BED ROOM
WHAT SHALL I DO WITH THEM ?
FOUR HOURS AND THIRTY FIVE MINUTES LATER-
IT SOUNDS FOOLISH TO ME BUT THEY'RE OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW WHAT THEY'RE DOING
GOODNESS SAKES! I WAS POSITIVE THEY SAID CATS—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Spins Through the Air*

By THE HAGERS

FOR QUITE SOME TIME WE SWAM AROUND; FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE COULD NOT BE FOUND.
THEN ALL AT ONCE I HEARD TED SHOUT: 'LOOK OUT! HERE COMES A WATERSPOUT!'
IT PICKED US UP, TO OUR DESPAIR, AND SENT US SPINNING THROUGH THE AIR.
'TWAS DARK WHEN WE FELL WITH A SPLASH. WE SAW A LIGHTHOUSE SIGNAL FLASH!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Is the Tariff Constitutional?

ONE point at least in the reasoning of the Federal Circuit Court in Boston, which held the agricultural processing taxes unconstitutional, is distinctly salutary. This is that the two majority judges went straight to the actual purpose of the tax and dealt with the political actualities of the case instead of putting on blinders and accepting the convenient legal fiction that the tax was for the general revenue and that agricultural benefit payments merely happened to be designated in approximately equal sums.

Said the court:

> The "processing" and "floor taxes" . . . are obviously intended to provide funds for the rental and benefit payments.
>
> It is clear . . . that Congress at the outset has attempted to invade a field over which it has no control.

Now in view of this it would be interesting to see if the courts would be equally realistic and equally strict in their interpretation of the constitutionally delegated powers of Congress with respect to another tax which has been almost unquestioningly accepted, so far as constitutionality is concerned, for several generations.

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, in presenting the AAA amendments for which he is patently not enthusiastic except as an offset to the tariff, said the other day:

> I have never considered that the Congress had any right to impose a protective tariff. We can provide for a tariff for revenue, which may be burdensome at times, but we have no constitutional right to impose a protective tariff.

"Cotton Ed," as he is affectionately known in the Senate, would hardly pose as a constitutional lawyer, but his proposition here savors of good old country-store logic which is sometimes hard to beat. And in this instance it stands up well on examination.

If a court will take up the schedules of the Smoot-Hawley tariff or of practically any other that has been written since the time of Mark Hanna if not of Henry Clay, and will scrutinize them with anything like the realism that has been applied to the processing tax, it must inescapably come to this conclusion: that the actual, obvious intent and purpose of most of the duties is not to raise revenue but to raise the price of imports or potential imports to a figure behind which the high-cost or possibly inefficient American manufacturer can make a profit, and sometimes a handsome one.

This inference is enforced by the fact that oftentimes the revenue would actually be greater from a moderate tariff on some commodities, which would permit some imports, than it is from prohibitive prevailing rates. In other words, the primary purpose of such schedules is not revenue but protection.

The Constitution confers upon Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," and "to regulate" interstate and foreign commerce. It does not in any clause confer the oft-supposed authority to promote commerce, except by the provision for patents. The "general welfare" phrase, of course, has been construed not as a grant of power but as a limitation on the use of the taxing power.

The parallel between processing taxes and tariffs has real significance today. For several million farmers have a vested interest in the crop-control benefits which they have been receiving and which may now be cut off. In the long run the political influence of such a vested interest is likely to be no more wholesome than that of the manufacturers' tariff lobbies. Yet its existence at this time leads one to wonder what would be the result if a group of these farmers, who pay tariff-protected prices for clothes and cultivators and who call the processing tax their "tariff," should test in the courts the validity of protective import duties.

Reconstruction

"RECONSTRUCTION," a commanding phrase in early postwar economics, and lately an important word in American radio and screen entertainment, is clamoring for admission into England.

Some American radio stations send out news bulletins which are "reconstructions" of current events in the form of potted dramas. A little while ago a sample of this kind of news summary was given the British public at a time when the British Broadcasting Corporation was experimenting with its own information service.

A well-known American magazine issues weekly a news film based upon the "reconstructing" of current events with the aid of the actual people concerned in them or with substitute actors. This news reel is now to be shown in Britain, and English critics are at present urging the British film companies to make similar news reels themselves.

But it is recognized that this is a large question. Since these "reconstructions" are carried out under the light of editorial interpretation, sometimes with the real people concerned, and sometimes with actors, they inevitably become a mingling of fact and fiction. Such minglings are not, of course, uncommon, for authors often use incidents in their own lives to make parts of novels, as Dickens did in "David Copperfield." However, they have invariably been regarded hitherto as fiction.

At present equally imaginative reconstructions of dialogue are seriously passed off as biography or history; and the kind of news reel in question is regarded as "film journalism." It may be, and doubtless often is, a wise and balanced editorial production. But there is a strong feeling in England that news reels should be real news; and that the very greatest care should be taken to see that what may be accepted by the public as objective fact is objective fact, and nothing more; that what is recollected or "reconstructed" should be sharply defined from what is an actual, current record.

Speed Laws and Officials

ALL the pother over Governor Curley's presence or nonpresence in the accident car in Newton may be merely political midsummer madness. But the curtain lecture of Mayor Weeks of Newton was excellent doctrine for all seasons.

Mayor Weeks, in exhorting his police force to special diligence in apprehending speeding motorists, declared there was no excuse for citizens or public officials indulging themselves in excessive speed unless there was an emergency.

He might have gone further. With justice he might have reminded public officials that theirs is a special responsibility to observe all laws, for such is their oath of office. The catapulting of state cars over the highways behind shrieking sirens seems to suggest that certain state officials regard their offices as investing them with privileges to disregard restraints imposed on the ordinary citizen.

This is an utter misapprehension of the responsibilities of office. Men elevated to govern become immediately by the very nature of their office signally within the law, not above it.

Communities will certainly be better places in which to live when public officials constitute themselves democratic models for citizens to follow, not despotic supermen to be envied or imitated as persons possessed of special privileges to disregard law.

Back to the Barrel?

THE enterprising paint manufacturer who designated his white interior factory paint as "Barreled Sunlight" had better look to the protection of his trademark. For we foresee some sharp competition for him if Congress should adopt in the alcohol control bill the House Ways and Means Committee amendment to permit what the distillers pleasantly call bulk sales—in other words, whisky distribution by the keg or barrel.

From having observed and admired the colorful facility of the liquor advertising writer as he rhapsodizes about the mellow, fragrant, satiny smoothness of some throat-searing potion or dilates upon the contribution to conviviality and "good living" assumed for some soddening intoxicant—all this when he has but a mere bottle of the stuff to eulogize—one can anticipate somewhat his raptures when there is a whole barrel to be sold. Also the "whitewashing" that will be undertaken to cover up the social effects.

Of course, the beverage will not be "moonshine," because it will have been produced by established, licensed and highly capitalized distillery corporations, though much will escape the federal tax as completely as the "mountain dew" of the eastern Tennessee hillsides. But if the sun and all the stars are not called upon to attest its affinity with sweetness and light, the industry will have assumed a sudden and unaccustomed modesty about its product.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, is authority for the comment that "if you go back to the necessity of barrels in the cellar you will have bootleg liquor" and it will take "an army" to enforce the law. This is in addition to the estimate a year ago of Joseph H. Choate Jr., Federal Alcohol Control Administrator, that the illegal production of alcohol was then greater than that of the legalized industry, and to the report of Homer Cummings, Attorney General, that the number of liquor law convictions nearly doubled last year over the previous year.

The demand for the legalizing of keg sales instead of distribution by bottle only is the result of a lobbying campaign of several weeks by distillers' representatives. One rumor has it that if it succeeds, California wine producers will next seek the privilege of shipping cheap wine eastward in tank cars. At any rate, the point is already illustrated that if the liquor industry gets two fingers it will try to take a barrel.

A mayor of Reno, Nev., proposed during the latter days of prohibition that a keg of free whisky and a dipper be placed on every street corner as a remedy for bootlegging. Perhaps before that stage is reached there will be a sentiment for reasserting federal authority over the liquor problem at its source by stopping private manufacture.

History in Passing

Book News of the Day

AT HIS own confession, J. A. Spender, A SHORT HISTORY OF OUR TIMES (New York: Stokes. $3.75) writes of "events which have ceased to be politics but are not yet history." By the same token it becomes difficult to classify the author. He can be called neither historian nor journalist. For he sails too close-hauled to his facts to gain the full sweep of history. And yet he achieves a perspective which is beyond that of current recording of the news.

But there is no doubt of Mr. Spender's purpose, or his achievement of it. He has lucidly reviewed the years from 1886 to 1932 in a manner which will illuminate this historical "blind spot" for the young generation. He clearly conveys the relationship between British affairs and events upon the continent.

In the main, compression has been achieved with commendable accuracy of interpretation. If the reader is left unaware that there is more than one opinion of Austro-Bulgar relations in 1908, he obtains on the other hand a lucidly balanced picture of the British general strike of 1926. If the effects of British policy in the Far East must be dealt with sketchily, Mr. Spender atones in his detailed delineation of the Boer War and its significant consequences. Yet it is doubtful if his single reference to the Shearer scandal of the 1927 naval conference—"American methods of propaganda outside the conference room caused some resentment"—sufficiently disassociates the official United States from a type of private propaganda that was universally deplored.

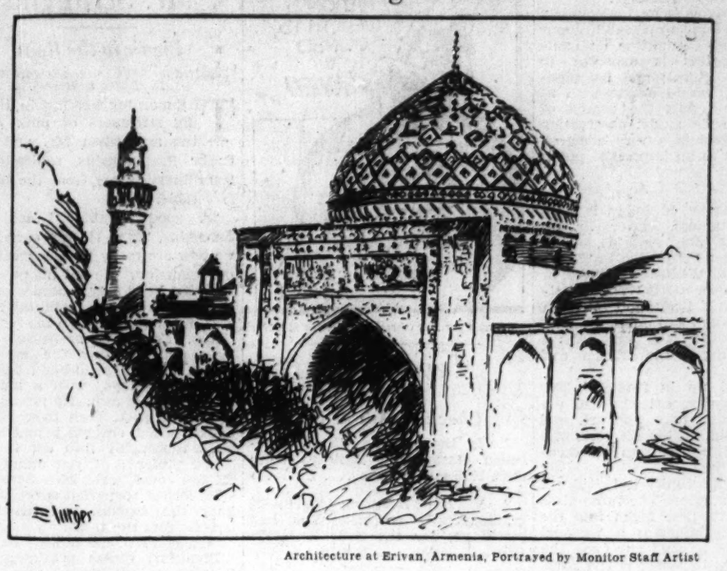
Mr. Spender, drawing on his long experience as a British journalist, writes with charming and illuminating frankness of the policies of his own country. He sees Great Britain

> so far uninfected by the anti-Liberal and antiparliamentary example set by Fascists and Communists in other countries, and her parliamentary institutions, having a far longer history and much deeper roots than those of other countries, may be expected to resist them. . . . To reform what is cumbrous, obsolete, or dilatory in the procedure of Parliament and make the technique of government conform to the rapidly changing material of politics is the proper answer . . . and the British genius for developing institutions according to needs should be equal to this task.

Mr. Spender does not claim to be the first to discover that in Britain, of all countries, a "precise forecast is impossible." He declines to be concerned over the impact of political, diplomatic and economic change. And if he invokes the well-known ability to compromise, declaring it a guardian against extremes, he at least does so in language which is peculiarly his own. He writes:

"The British genius for adaptation to circumstances, without too much regard for political theory, is unlikely to be exhausted." Gx.

And Its Tiling Is Blue



Architecture at Erivan, Armenia, Portrayed by Monitor Staff Artist

Self-Conducted Tour in Soviet South

Moscow

FEW of those who visit Soviet Russia penetrate so far south as the Persian frontier, which is one reason why Esther and I included Erivan, the capital of Armenia, in our self-conducted tour of the Soviet South. But we could understand, after making the seventeen-hour journey from Tiflis, why tourists do not often leave the beaten track. The little train gallops along the Turkish border, producing all the sensations of a horseback ride. There is no dining car and travelers must be content with tea served by the train guard and Armenian bread sold by peddlers at stations along the way.

This Armenian bread is a distinct genus. It is made in circular slabs comparable in size, thickness, and durability to small Armenian rugs. The little boys who sell it adopt the tactics of rug merchants.

Fortunately there are other kinds of bread in Armenia. Nowhere in our travels did we find such delicious sweet bread as the hotel in Erivan offered us. The Russians say, "Georgians put all of their money on their backs, and Armenians in their stomachs." Our casual impressions confirmed this saying.

* * *

Perhaps this is why Erivan appears so shabby to a visitor who arrives from Tiflis. Since the revolution, Erivan has grown in population from 23,000 to 100,000, but there is little in the city except a recently installed tramway to indicate such a boom. We walked up and down the four-blocks-long main street, we rode first in a horse cab and later in automobiles through the outlying districts, and we ended by flying over the region in an airplane. We were not experts in housing problems, but it seemed to us that if 100,000 persons live in Erivan, most of them must dwell in concealed tunnels.

The appearance of the Armenian countryside is like the pages of an illustrated volume of Bible tales. There are the vineyards, the flat-roofed mud houses, the veiled women with babies on their backs and water jugs on their shoulders, the oxcarts and camel caravans. And always, in the background, the cloud-girdled, snow-capped Mt. Ararat, where Noah landed in the Ark.

We who live in Moscow sometimes hear that that great city is the "show place" of the Union, draining the provinces for its own support. And if we had seen nothing but Moscow and Erivan we might well believe this report, so poor does Erivan seem in contrast with the metropolis. But then, Tiflis for its size is a fairer spectacle even than Moscow.

It is not surprising that the Armenians are inclined to ascribe this great difference between Tiflis and Erivan to official favoritism.

"What can you expect?" said one Armenian. "Stalin is a Georgian and Georgians have another powerful member on the Politbureau, too, Ordjonikidze, the Commissar of Heavy Industry."

"But the Armenians are represented also," we said. "Is not Mikoyan an Armenian?"

"Yes, he does what he can, of course," our acquaintance conceded. "But that is very little. Every year there are big appropriations for Tiflis, and when we Armenians ask why some of these new buildings are not erected in Erivan, they tell us it is because Tiflis is the cultural center of Transcaucasia. They do not say it is because Tiflis is in Georgia."

To an unprejudiced outsider, however, it must be evident that the central geographical position of Tiflis is a very real natural advantage. Armenia, moreover, is not rich in natural resources. Her chief wealth today is her vineyards and an asbestos mine. For centuries, the Armenians were traders and when private trade became illegal under Communism, they still continued an underground traffic across the Turkish and Persian borders, until a special guard of Russian troops was stationed along the frontier. For the future, there is a project to convert the great mountain lake, Sevan, into an irrigation and power plant, the irrigation to make the valleys suitable for cotton cultivation, and the power to be utilized in making the clay and chalk of Armenia into artificial rubber. This elaborate plan, however, does not help the Armenians today.

* * *

The Soviet Government has had great difficulty in persuading the Armenian peasant to join the collective farms. For three years a "political famine" raged in Russia, but in spite of much suffering there were very few fatalities from starvation in this region.

"The Armenians are not like the Russians," one orchard owner told us. "We find bread."

The implication was that the clever, thrifty Armenian either smuggles bread across the frontier or hoards grain out of sight of the government inspectors. At any rate, 30 per cent of the farms in Armenia still are privately owned, in spite of pressure from Moscow.

Relief funds from the United States and England continue to reach Armenia. About $100,000 was received last year and the same amount is expected this year. One of the beneficiaries of this money from abroad is the monastery at Etchmiadzin, the headquarters of the Armenian Church, which we visited. While Orthodox Russian churches throughout the land have been plundered, this ancient cathedral still exhibits jeweled robes and priceless paintings.

It is generally believed that while nationalist movements in both Georgia and Armenia are now so completely suppressed that there is no danger of a rebellion in Transcaucasia against the Communist rule, the Government feels that it is not expedient to antagonize the Armenians by interfering with their church. The teaching of atheism is compulsory in the schools and the Government is willing to bide its time with this generation. D. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Again—the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great interest the letters to your public opinion column by P. J. S. and by Raymond Waite, and also an editorial on the social security and Wagner labor dispute bills, all in a recent issue of the Monitor. I agree entirely with P. J. S. in that I believe that the Constitution cannot be literally interpreted in all cases—without exception. Of course, the Constitution should be, as Mr. Waite says, "the supreme will of the people"—but is not the supreme will of the people constantly changing? The will of the people is not static—and the expression of that will should not remain static, and only make slow, spasmodic advances far behind the times and out of keeping with the advance of the public will. And as the supreme will of the people—all of the people—the Constitution should overrule any "states' rights"—vestiges at best of colonial days—and petty sectionalism.

Especially should bickerings over states' rights and over iron-clad, invariable interpretations of minor details of the Constitution be forgotten now in the struggle which America is making to preserve her civilization. When such important advances as the social security bill and the Wagner labor disputes bill are considered, even though their complete constitutionality may be questioned, is it any time to quibble over detail—to quarrel over the legality of stopping the leaks while the ship is sinking? That the above-mentioned measures are radical in light of past experience must be admitted, but is that a patent disqualification? We must remember that 146 years ago the Constitution was the most radical advance in government that the world has ever seen. Experiment is still necessary. Without experiment, no progress is made. Perhaps the experiments decried today will be revered tomorrow.

The Constitution must be flexible enough to allow for this experiment, and yet be concrete enough to keep the nation from overexperiment, and to preserve the nation though some of her experiments be wrong. I do not believe that the process of amendment need be made any easier, but the interpretation of the Constitution must change and grow more liberal as our needs expand and grow more complex. The Constitution must be a thing *alive*, not a fossil. ELMER WOODS

Pullman, Wash.

The Government in Finance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the following figures contain some error, the writer would appreciate being corrected.

Mortgages aggregating $1,000,000,000, handled by trust companies for individual investors, yield $60,000,000. From this sum, the trust companies retain $3,000,000 for collection fees, and turn over to their investor-clients the balance of $57,000,000.

Mortgages aggregating $1,000,000,000, handled by the HOLC, or Home Owners Loan Corporation, yield $50,000,000. From this sum the Government retains two fifths, or $20,000,000, for administration expenses, and turns over the other three fifths, or $30,000,000, to the holders of HOLC bonds. This latter amount had been guaranteed to these bondholders by the Government when the latter took title to the mortgages originally held by the bondholders. It may be said that this $30,000,000 corresponds to the $57,000,000 which the trust companies hand over to their clients.

Consequently, for the same service rendered for the same amount of business, private trust companies collect a fee of $3,000,000, as against the Government's charge of $20,000,000. Putting it another way, the Government charges six and two-thirds times the amount charged by private trust companies for the same service for the same amount of business. Meanwhile, trust companies are deprived of this work, which is a large reason for their existence, and they are deprived of this opportunity of employing clerks to render this service under their management.

If it costs one branch of the Government six and two-thirds times the amount which private management requires for the same work, how can the Government assure the people that Government-owned public utilities will not cost in the same proportion?

Philadelphia, Penna. R. C. A.

Favors Deportation of Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is difficult to see how a thoughtful, fair-minded American could deny whole-hearted support and co-operation to Representative Martin Dies's proposal to deport our alien population. It is merely begging the question to say that it cannot be done; the European nations are doing it on a large scale, thus restating the old adage, "Charity begins at home," which dictates that what jobs are available should go to a nation's citizens. We could certainly deport enough of our alien population to help our employment situation enormously, and their going would also do much toward solving our appalling crime problem.

Thousands are still coming into the country continually, legally under the quota and the much-abused "suffering relatives" racket, and illegally over both the northern and southern borders, and as ship deserters.

The present Administration's attitude on this vital question is in striking contrast to that of their predecessors. As a New Yorker, the President is, of course, accustomed to the hordes of aliens in his State; the same may be said, I believe, of Miss Perkins also, who controls the Bureau of Immigration. Those who have been active in New York politics are keenly aware of the overwhelming political power wielded by the city's foreign-born—who, by the way, are practically all tagged with Democrat Party labels. One of the first acts dictated by Miss Perkins was to rescind the order, issued by Mr. Hoover's Secretary of Labor, Doak, requiring the fingerprinting of aliens upon entry. This is customary in other countries, and was an important check upon identification of aliens. Other acts promulgated by the Bureau of Immigration, all favoring the alien, have led the American Federation of Labor to consider the present Secretary of Labor anti-restrictionist, and they have said so flatly. Here, then, we see there will be no support for Mr. Dies's proposal. In addition, he will get little, if any, support from the press. As Mr. Abbot once wrote in the Monitor, the big dailies depend on the hordes of foreign-born in the great cities for their vast circulations—their policies are shaped accordingly.

New Orleans, La. S. F. M.

The Wide Horizon

Slavery Still a Problem

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

THAT there is still a problem of slavery in the world may surprise many readers. Yet periodically the matter is brought up in the League of Nations, and reports—admittedly inadequate—are presented showing that slavery, in its various forms, continues to exist in a number of countries. When Abyssinia came into the limelight, it was particularly observed that the admission of the African nation into the League was contingent on its promise to suppress slavery.

Now there can hardly be any doubt that the Emperor Haile Selassie is himself sufficiently enlightened to desire the extinction of slavery, and he has issued edicts designed to do away with an ancient practice. Capital punishment is laid down for slave trading, and there is reason to believe that the pathetic caravans trailing across the deserts and through unfrequented mountain passes are now few. The opportunities of smuggling helpless captives, torn from their tribe, their family, across the seas are greatly diminished. It would be presumptuous to assert that the traffic has been wiped out, for while it is profitable there will always be found men cruel and venal enough to embark on the riskiest adventures, ignoring human sufferings. For them no condemnation can be too strong.

* * *

The gradual emancipation of slaves—the exemption of children born in slavery, for example, and the enfranchisement of servants on the passing of their masters—has unquestionably been undertaken with some courage and energy. But those who know Abyssinia best are not impressed by the simple change of name. To tell a slave that he is free is not enough. What is he to do with his freedom? What difference is it going to make to him whether he is called a slave or a freeman? That is the point which humanitarians must not overlook. A great many questions, social and economic, are involved; and it would of course be disastrous to turn millions who have lived for generations in slavery adrift without proper provision for their future.

Let it not be supposed that, even remotely, those who remind us of the consequences of suddenly changing the status of slaves, intend to utter an apology for slave-holding. They would presumably abolish the custom tomorrow if it were possible. But they point out that a moral responsibility is incurred whenever a man or woman is released from bondage. The moral responsibility does not cease at that moment—it really begins.

* * *

So that while no measures can be too stern for the traffickers, we should hesitate to denounce Abyssinia because it has not immediately given effective freedom to those who know no other life than that of domestic slavery. For thousands of years the custom has prevailed. The slaves belong to tribes which are physically distinguishable from the slave-owning classes. It is perhaps wrong to speak of superior and inferior races, because "inferiority" and "superiority" are largely the product of circumstances; but it is certain that the slaves themselves do recognize a distinction as not merely legal but moral.

This is, of course, no reason for not proclaiming them free. But old residents of Abyssinia—and the Frenchman, Henry de Monfreid, is the most remarkable of those who have spent their lives in Ethiopia—are doubtless right when they assert that the change of nominal status cannot be expected, for many years, to bring about any change in fact.

Slaves live with the family, they are, generally, not overworked, they are fairly well treated—when they are badly treated by the master, so are the sons and daughters of the family—they feel themselves to have no cares, no responsibilities; and they would refuse to go out to earn their living in an industrialized world. Besides, that industrialized world does not exist for them.

* * *

The problem, then, must be dealt with in its social and economic aspects if it is to be solved. It is facile to issue a decree, but if we want to eliminate slavery in something more than name there must be a revolution in sentiment, a transformation of manners, a breaking away from traditions, and there must moreover be a complete industrial renovation by which those who are at present dependent on their masters shall have opportunities of free employment. Now this means roads and communications, it means up-to-date methods of agriculture, it means organized mining, it means industrial exploitation, it means hygiene and architecture, and all the good as well as the bad which goes with what we are pleased to call civilization.

Otherwise, to insist that a slave shall be turned loose is to condemn him to starvation or to banditry. Describe him, if one likes, as a domestic retainer instead of a slave, if that salves one's conscience; but to give him genuine freedom to come and to go, to offer or refuse his services, one must first supply him with the possibility of earning a livelihood. That is the actual problem of slavery.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, JULY 17, 1935

To Bee or Not to Bee?

Diana Thorne

"CASUAL CANINE COMPANIONS" *by* DIANA THORNE—PAGE EIGHT

Are Americans Happy?

After Twelve Years Abroad, a Woman Returns to the United States and Finds That, Despite High Material Standards and Unequaled Freedom, the People Enjoy No Deep Satisfaction

By An Expatriate

I WAS BORN IN RUSSIA, BUT came to America as a child and was educated here, graduating from a New York college and later teaching in a New York high school. My husband and I went to Russia in 1922, and lived there and in other European countries for a number of years. Recently, I revisited America after an absence of more than 12 years.

Liberty and democracy are relative terms but, after my long sojourn in various European countries, I feel that America today is certainly one of the freest countries in the world. And this is such a great blessing in modern times, when arbitrary rule is so much the fashion, that one need only live for a few months under a dictatorship to realize how many reasons for happiness Americans possess. No class or race conflict, in the ferocious forms known in some parts of Europe, is forced on the people from above. The nation is not racked and torn by bitter irreconcilable hatreds. To a large extent there is equality of opportunity for ability and the doors of American universities are not closed to students on grounds of race or class origin.

There is real equality as between the various nationalities which make up the American population. Germans and Irish, Jews and Italians, Czechoslovaks and Armenians are able to advance in public office, in business and in the professions. I gained the impression that the Negroes had made remarkable progress during the last decade. I see them in the better hotels and restaurants, in some offices. They seem to have become more educated, better fitted for life in a competitive world.

* * *

Yet, in spite of all these various and very great advantages of liberty, democracy, and opportunity, comparative freedom from race and class friction—with all these attributes of a happy nation—I feel that in some respects the Americans are tragically and unnecessarily unhappy.

I shall not touch here on what doubtless impresses most Americans as the big problems of social reconstruction: the provision of work for the unemployed, the raising of the standard of living of the poorer classes in town and country. I am thinking rather of those middle-class Americans who have positions, who have incomes and standards of living that would seem munificent, by European standards, and yet who do not seem to have found the secret of happiness.

I often had the feeling that, like the sorcerer's apprentice of Goethe's poem, the Americans called into being and let loose forces which they can no longer control and which threaten to enslave them. I have in mind overindustrialization, supermechanization. I feel that the typical middle-class American (and America has much the largest middle class in the world), in his struggle to obtain what he considers the necessities of life, imposes on himself strain and tension that make it impossible for him to enjoy living.

In Russia, the cakes, nuts, pies, confectionery, many other things which are displayed in such bountiful abundance in America, were simply not to be had, or were very hard to get. I had ice cream in Moscow a few times a year, at diplomatic receptions. There were days in America when I indulged in more dishes of ice cream or ice cream sodas than I could consume for months in Russia. Fruit in Russia was largely restricted to apples, with rare oranges and no grapefruit, pineapples or bananas.

Yet, physically, I am sure I was better off in the end without the cakes and nuts and pies. For some time we had no bathtub, but got on quite well with a basin. I had no radio set and did not miss it, but frequently heard good operas and concerts. For several years our flat comprised but a single room, like the enormous majority of Russian families, and we were none the worse for it. Moscow local transport facilities were extremely poor and we had to walk a good deal of the time in order to get about; but this did us no harm. I do not mean to advocate a "go native" campaign. But it does seem to me questionable whether many of the things which an average American regards as necessities, and which would be reckoned as luxuries in Europe, are worth the price in strain, rush and struggle which must be paid for them.

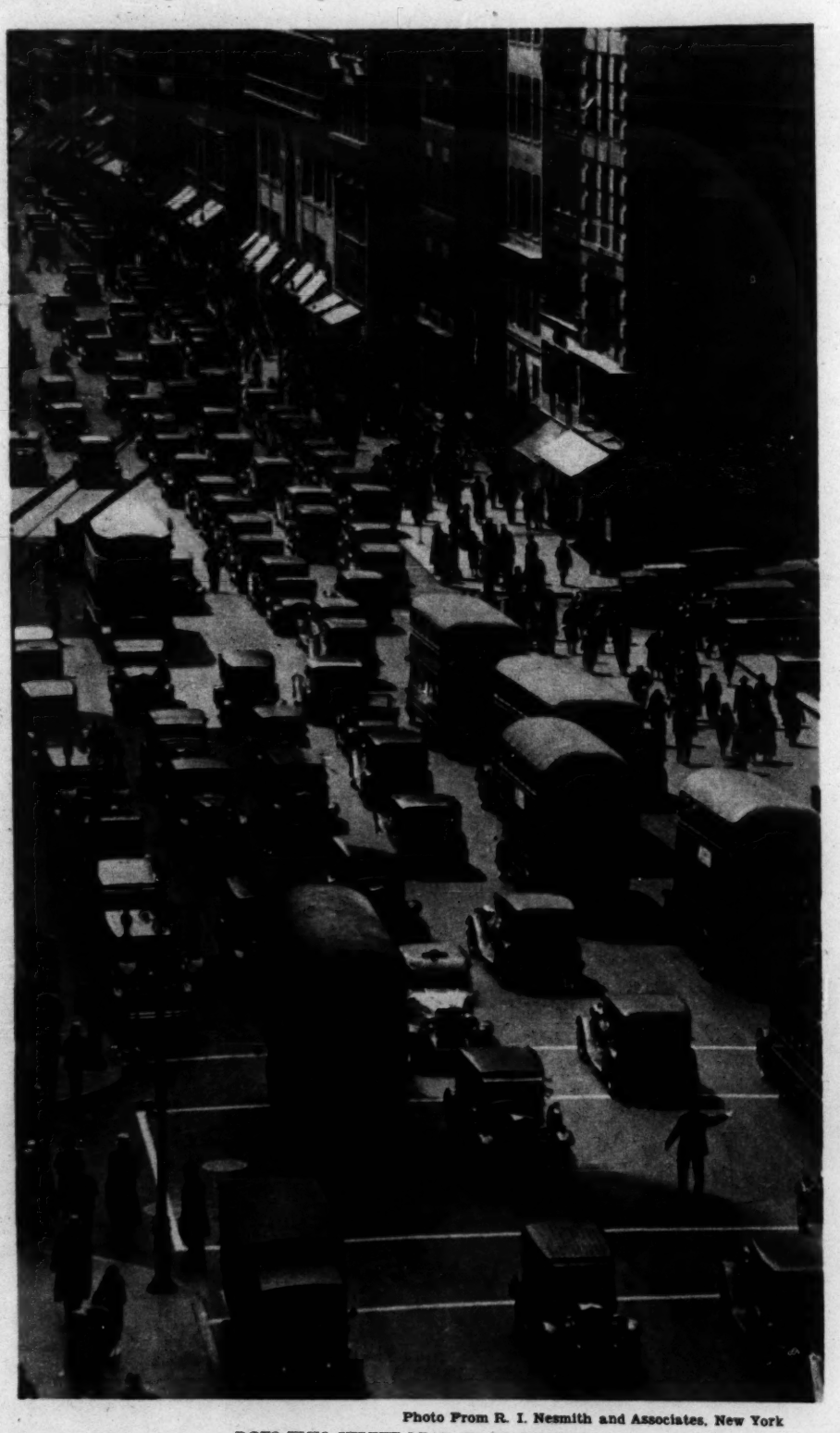


Photo From R. I. Nesmith and Associates, New York

DOES THIS STREET LEAD TO HAPPINESS?

Take the case of an old friend whom I met in New York. He is between 35 and 40 and is a teacher of history in one of the New York high schools. In his day school work he earns between $3000 and $4000 a year. He has two boys, aged 7 and 3. His wife is an excellent manager and deft with her fingers. She makes her own and her children's clothes. With such a wife, I felt my friend could have lived quite comfortably, with time for reading, recreation, helping with the education of his children.

But my friend thinks differently and acts accordingly. He lives in a five-room apartment, for which he pays $90 a month; he has bought an automobile and expensive furniture. He wants to send his older boy to a summer camp; he wants to save for the university education of his children and for a rainy day. His day school salary cannot do all this for him. So he has been teaching night school for a number of years. The result is that he has almost no time for intelligent reading or study; he is seldom with his boys, he barely succeeds in snatching a hasty meal with his family once a day. He is always high-strung, tired and nervous; he rarely laughs. I don't think he is happy; and I don't think the larger apartment, the better furniture and the automobile give him as much in peaceful joy as they take away from him. This case of my friend could be multiplied over and over again, in America, I am sure.

It seems to me that America suffers from too much emphasis on the external side of life; there is too much of the naïve belief that the more goods one has the happier one is. My own impression is that we would fare much better if our motto were, "less but better." One should have fewer possessions, but take the time to appreciate and enjoy them fully. I am sure my friend could have been a happier man, a better father, if he decided to forgo the automobile, the expensive furniture, the summer camp, and had more leisure time to take his meals slowly, to enjoy long walks by himself or with his family.

During my recent stay in America, in the course of which I traveled from coast to coast, I was struck by the fact that I very seldom saw old people who looked serene, mellow, at peace with themselves and with the world, men who instinctively make you feel that in the evening period of their lives they have found the contentment that surpasses all wealth. Almost everywhere in Europe, in Moscow, Berlin, Paris, you pass such men on the streets or in the parks, or see them in cafés, indulgent and smiling. Why are there so few in America?

In our effort to make and obtain the things that minister to material comfort, we tend to lose the less apparent but deeper values that are the basis of real happiness. This overemphasis on external values struck me on another occasion. I was crossing the Atlantic on an American liner. I was confined to my cabin too much of the time! Whenever I could, I went on deck; in my condition, I could not pay very much attention to clothes and little details of personal appearance. I was glad to be able to get on the deck at all. But there were many ladies, who were apparently excellent sailors, and who walked up and down the deck, very prim and very smart. And I felt that they considered me an inferior species, scarcely worthy of their attention. Perhaps I wasn't; but I resented being judged solely by clothes.

* * *

The subway doors that open and close automatically, the coin that makes the turnstile click when it is dropped into a box, the Christmas tree that substitutes electricity for candles—these and hundreds of other little things that I encountered here and there—individually may be very useful. Taken together, they convey the impression of a soulless, mechanized civilization. This trust of ours in the machine, in mechanical things for happiness, was somehow summed up in my mind by a huge electric sign that was displayed over a large store in Boston during the holiday season. It read, "Kindly Be Happy."

But, although sometimes the giant skyscrapers, the rush, the noise, the flurry give the idea that we are being crushed by the machines we have created, even a short stay causes one to realize how much America is the land of striving, of aspiration, of creation and achievement. I myself worked at various jobs while I was earning my way through college, and I found so many of my acquaintances, including some of my nieces and nephews, working as messenger boys, telephone operators and what not, in order to provide the funds for a higher education.

It seemed to me that there has been a considerable change among the students themselves. The all-round athlete is no longer the central figure on the campus. In several universities which I visited I was almost taken aback by the passionate interest which the students showed in European affairs and in problems of economics and sociology. The recent crisis must have left a profound impression. Young people have begun to think of various possible solutions for it, to weigh the comparative advantages of Democracy,

(Continued on page 15)

Apostle of Brotherhood

Toyohiko Kagawa, Advocate of the Co-operative Movement as the Only Economic Order Squaring With Christianity, Has Improved Japanese Living Standards, and Is a Force for World Peace

By Bertram B. Fowler

WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS the name of Toyohiko Kagawa has blazed like a comet across the world's horizon. Out of Japan from whence have issued so many disturbing rumbles has come the voice of a great religious leader. Throughout the Protestant churches of America a few years ago ran the question, "Who is Kagawa?" With the forthcoming answer there arose a deeper and more profound question, "What is the meaning of Kagawa?" The answer which America is receiving today is having a moving effect upon Christianity in America. For Kagawa's message is one international brotherhood, of peace and Christian unity.

The history of Kagawa is a chronicle of selflessness and courage. It is the story of a man who has given unstintingly of his strength and vision in the effort to Christianize a nation. But, more than that, it is the story of the man who was not satisfied with preaching a mere ethical religion, but sought for a means whereby the teachings of Christ Jesus might be made practical, applicable to the everyday life of the millions of humble ones he desired to help.

Kagawa knew the needs of his people more fully than most religious leaders do. In Christianity he saw a hope for his people. Fresh from theological school he moved into the slums. He had an allowance, a mere pittance, hardly enough to provide the barest necessities of existence. The story of his sharing that pittance with three destitute men over a period of months is one of the most moving stories of utter selflessness and self-sacrifice.

But Kagawa's sojourn in the slums taught him the impossibility of one man doing anything to ameliorate conditions. He saw that he must give these people a practical method by which they could lift themselves, a rule by which they could work out their own economic salvation, improve their lives and lift their standards of living.

Kagawa faced the same problem that arose to face the Danish Pastor Sonne. Sonne went beyond his own parish to preach salvation to the laborers on the quays. One of them said to him, "Reverend Pastor, it is very good that you teach us to find God, but could you not also help us to find our daily bread?"

Sonne took this as a direct challenge and accepted it. He had heard about the Consumers' Co-operative movement which had started in Rochdale, England. He brought the movement to Denmark and gave it its start. Later he was joined by others who put their energies and abilities behind the movement. The result was the end of peasantry and poverty in Denmark. That little nation is today a model for other countries because Sonne accepted the challenge of the times and worked for economic Christianity.

* * *

To Kagawa conditions in his own country constituted the same challenge. He looked about him for what has been termed an "economic theology." He wanted an economic system that would square with the ethical teachings of Christianity. Like Sonne he found the answer in Consumers' Co-operation.

He began with the industrial laborers. He started the first laborers' school, the first laborers' newspaper. He founded the Japanese Federation of Labor and threw himself into the struggle to raise living standards and working conditions. In the Japan of his day he met terrific opposition. He was accused of disloyalty. One of his first books, "The Adoration of the Laborer," was banned, and Kagawa was fined 100 yen.

In 1919 rice riots broke out in Japan. There had been speculation in rice. The supply had been cornered and shipped out of the country. When the laborers began to feel the pinch of hunger they struck. Against the advice of Kagawa, there was rioting and disorder. He worked indefatigably for peace and was personally responsible for the breaking up of demonstrations and riots.

When the strike failed, more than a hundred of the labor leaders, Kagawa among them, were thrown into prison. There he finished a book upon which he was working.

But an incident that occurred while Kagawa was in prison showed his standing in Japan. One of his books was released by the publishers. Because of the unprecedented demand for the book the booksellers in Tokyo agreed on a common date and hour of release. Queues of purchasers formed before the bookstores when the hour of sale approached. Kagawa, the imprisoned labor leader, then writing another book behind prison walls, was becoming a national hero, one of the outstanding leaders of the world.

Portrait by Banko Ishikawa, Courtesy of the Co-operative League, New York

TOYOHIKO KAGAWA
Leader of the Co-operative Movement in Japan.

* * *

Following this period, Kagawa threw himself more intensely into the task of building co-operatives among farmers and laborers alike. The gospel he was preaching was a practical one. He knew what his people needed. He brought to them Christianity. But he made it practical. He showed them co-operation and said, "This is economic Christianity." The amazing success of his efforts was due to the intense practicality of his teachings, its simplicity and workability.

The fervor and zeal of the man are shown in humorous as well as grave and serious incidents. The Emperor of Japan was visiting Kobe. All persons on the Government's blacklist were closely watched during the royal visit. Kagawa was on that blacklist, so a detective was detailed to accompany him wherever he went. Here was an opportunity for Kagawa. At least this amazing man made of it an opportunity, just as he always turns every handicap into opportunity. He had never before had a chance to evangelize a policeman. So he went to work on the detective. Naturally, Kagawa won. It is difficult to conceive of failure in the case of Kagawa.

At the present time Consumers' Co-operation is the moving spirit of Kagawa's campaign. It is not that he considers it a correlative of Christianity. He is outspoken in his declaration that it is the only economic order that squares with Christianity. That it is, in fact, economic Christianity.

There has sprung up in America, as a direct result of Kagawa's teaching, what has been named the Kingdom of God Movement. Kagawa's teachings have taken root in the American West where Kagawa symbolizes what is needed for a wide and all-embracing international brotherhood. Next December, Kagawa will lecture in America. His visit follows a multitude of requests from Christian churches wanting to hear from him the doctrine of world co-operation, peace and brotherhood.

* * *

Kagawa himself sums up his doctrine thus, "Christ is able to save not only the individual but society as well. How then can society be saved? By actually realizing, through the development of the co-operative movement, the brotherhood-love and the socialized-love which Christianity in various forms conserved across a period of nineteen hundred years."

The practical results in Japan of Kagawa's campaign of Christianization are nothing short of phenomenal. The co-operative movement now embraces more than 40 per cent of the population, 25,000,000 individuals. There are 15,000 credit unions. There were credit unions before Kagawa. But he has reorganized the whole credit union idea in Japan. Twelve thousand of these credit unions now have subsidiary features of purchasing, marketing and other activities. There is a co-operative magazine, The Light of the Home, with a paid circulation of about one million. All over Japan are organized Light of the Home Societies, groups which meet to read the mazagine and plan co-operatively.

Only 46 years old, Kagawa has already written more than 60 books on his mission. Many of the books are best sellers. Royalties from these books support much of his organization work. He touches all phases of life in Japan. He works among the poor farmers, teaching them how to organize co-operatively to raise better crops, to utilize land now untillable, to import goats and sheep to pasture on lands that would not support cattle.

* * *

To the college graduates leaving school and facing unemployment Kagawa preaches a philosophy of constructive action. To these young men Kagawa says, "You do not have to be without a job. Go out and organize co-operatives. Be leaders of your people. Go to the communities that are waiting for you and give them your services."

This is the voice from Japan that has been ringing in the ears of Western Christians these last few years. While others point tremulous fingers and utter disquieting forebodings as to the possibility of a war with Japan these men smile confidently and say, "You forget Kagawa."

These men know whereof they speak. They knew that among the humble 95 per cent of the Japanese, the real peace-loving people, Kagawa has assumed the aspect of a saint. They turn to him for guidance and counsel. And his doctrine is Christianity, economic, peaceful and brotherly. "Form Co-operatives," he tells them, "and reach out to meet co-operatively your brothers in other nations."

And as he speaks he knows that the co-operative movement throughout the world, numbering 100,000,000 members in 55 countries, is a vast organization working for peace and co-operation among men. It is because of this that leaders of social thinking in America are listening to the voice of Kagawa, the new apostle of peace and brotherhood.

Among the "Plain People"

Market Day, Which Is Almost Any Day, Brings Into Lancaster From Near-By Parts of Pennsylvania Quaintly Dressed Members of the Amish, Mennonite, and Other Sects

By Mabel F. Knight

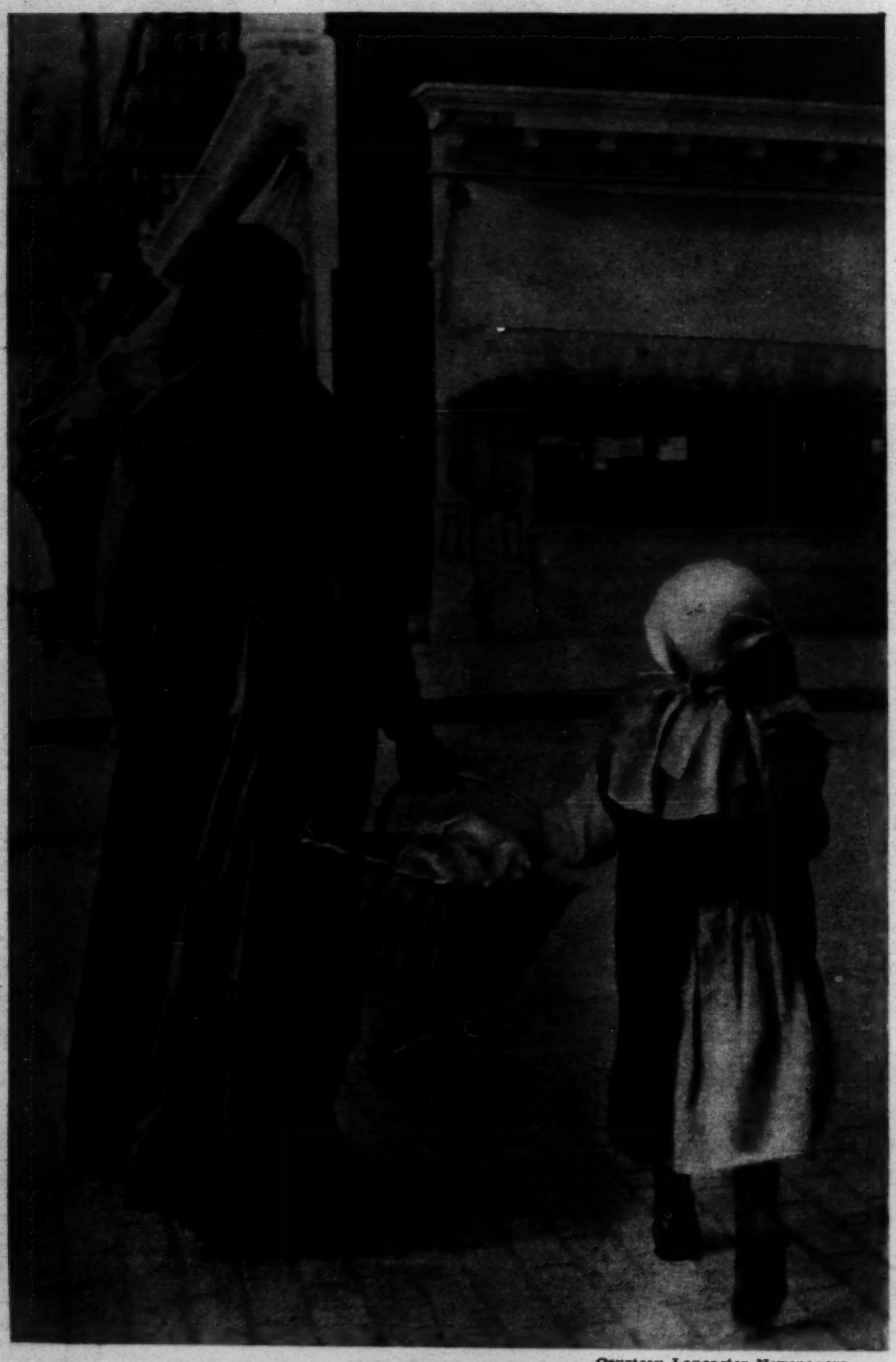
"DO I HAVE TO CHANGE trains for Lancaster, lady?" asked a whole-souled woman of German descent, whose name proved to be Mrs. Frederick Herr. Both of us were on the way to the old market town, where the Mennonite and Amish sects form a large proportion of Lancaster's population and where the city still keeps up the more than century-old custom of selling direct from producer to consumer. Relieved to have her question answered in the negative, Mrs. Herr volunteered much information about the people of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and, as she had married into a Mennonite family, her remarks were dependable and illuminating.

AN AMISH YOUTH

It was a clear, October day with an extensive view from the car window and, seeing some fertile looking farms, Mrs. Herr said they doubtless belonged to the Plain People. "That is what we call them," she added, noting the puzzled expression on her listener's face. "The Plain People include not only the Amish and Mennonites, but several other sects, as the Brethren, the Dunkards and Old Order Amish, who are frequently called 'Hookers,' because these conservative Amish still use hooks and eyes instead of buttons on their clothes."

Can the Amish and Mennonites be told apart? she was asked.

"Yes, easily," Mrs. Herr explained. "The Amish women wear what looks like a sunbonnet with a shoulder cape, and the bonnet of the Mennonite woman is close fitting and has no cape, but both wear fine, white caps in the house, the Mennonite woman tying hers under the chin with a black bow, the Amish with a white, pussy-cat bow." That is how Mrs. Herr described it, and she added that the men can be distinguished by their beards or lack of them, for the Mennonite man must have sideburns and whiskers or a smooth face, never whiskers alone, whereas the Amish men have beards that stick right out, shave their upper lips and wear broad-brimmed hats.



AMISH WOMAN AND CHILD

Courtesy Lancaster Newspapers

* * *

From the car window the people could not be recognized but, passing a substantial and unadorned building, Mrs. Herr spoke up.

"That may be a Mennonite church. They have very plain churches, my husband's folks—no bells, no music, and the minister is chosen by lot. Three slips of paper each with a name on it are put in a Bible and the name on the slip drawn is the minister. He receives no salary and works in the field during the week like any member of his congregation."

As another more expansive appearing house came into view, Mrs. Herr continued:

"That is probably a Mennonite home," she said, "but even there they have no music, no piano, no radio, not even pictures on the wall, as they think such things too worldly, though they have nice times among themselves and such good livers!" Her mouth seemed to water at the very recollection as she told how at her husband's Uncle Jake's home, they often had a plate of chicken and another of ham and sometimes five desserts.

"They are Godly people, though, these Plain Folks!" commented Mrs. Herr. "At Uncle Jake's, when they sit down at table, he asks a blessing, and then all sing one verse of a hymn, such as 'Nearer, my God, to Thee!' "

Asked how they could keep in tune without a piano, she replied, tersely, "They don't."

In explanation of the Amish and Mennonites, Mrs. Herr said they used to be just Mennonites, followers of Menno Simons, an early religious reformer born in Friesland in 1492, and those Mennonites had but one object—to live their religious life apart, with Bible and conscience as their only authority. Then at the close of the seventeenth century came Jacob Ammann, or Amen, of Switzerland, who urged more rigid discipline, and his followers are called Amish.

"One is born an Amish, but must profess a desire to become a Mennonite," Mrs. Herr said. "When a young girl puts on the Mennonite garb, it means she wishes to unite with the Mennonite Church, and worldly vanities are left behind."

AMISH MEN

"Lancaster next station stop," the conductor called out, and there was just time before reaching the city to ask if the young people among the Plain Folks were keeping up the customs.

"Not altogether," answered Mrs. Herr. "Uncle Jake has a niece who bobbed her hair recently, and women aren't supposed to do that. When he took her to task about woman's crowning glory, she retorted, 'But, Uncle Jake, I have the same kind of haircut as you have,' which was true, as the men wear their hair almost shoulder length. Gradually, however, the Plain People are dropping their garb, just as the Friends have done, though at the present time the Amish adhere rigidly to theirs."

In the station a pleasant-faced and obliging nephew, "on her side," as Mrs. Herr put it, suggested a drive around Lancaster, or perhaps one should say Hickory Town, which was its original name. The visitor had hoped to arrive on market day, and said so to the nephew, a judge in Lancaster County.

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"It would be difficult not to arrive on market day," he said, "for almost every day is market day, with five market houses doing a big business during the hours assigned them. Don't expect, though, to see the curb markets and the wagon stands today, for the autos drove them from the streets a few years ago, so that when the farmers drive in with their produce, they go right to stalls they have rented in one of the market houses."

Just for a brief interlude, the Plain People slip into the background, for, as the nephew said, "Although they form a most picturesque background, many of the residents in Lancaster are descended from the English, Scottish and Irish settlers, and the city itself is named after the House of Lancaster in England and still flaunts the red rose as its emblem, just as the city of York in Pennsylvania has for her emblem the white rose of the House of York." The nephew also impressed it upon his hearers that Lancaster was once the national capital for a day, on Sept. 27, 1777, when the Continental Congress convened here in its flight from Philadelphia.

The drive eastward showed one reason why Lancaster is called the garden city, for rows upon rows of brick and stone houses, with fan windows over the doors, invariably had at one side an iron-grilled gateway, through which one saw a flagstone walk leading to flower beds, sundials, verandas and arbors. Plenty of backyard space for beauty and afternoon chats on the affairs of Lancaster County—which is what the natives say, "Lancaster County," never Lancaster. To the west are luxurious country estates, one being Wheatland, where lived James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. Then, coming back by Duke and King Streets to Penn Square, the heart of the city, where William Penn wanted a garden, but where too many feet trod to permit flowers to grow, Mrs. Herr said, "Now you recognize the Lancaster that is famous for its market days!" referring to the large, stout market baskets carried by the passers-by on their way to and from market.

America is almost forgotten. The scene might be any square in Europe on its market day. The Plain Folks, in their quaint dress, have time to greet friends. From Penn Square radiate interesting streets, one leading to the Southern Market House, the busiest one on this special day. Entering, it is still Europe, with sauerkraut and purple cabbages for sale and the Plain People

(Continued on page 14)

Music to Order

Many Popular Tunes Are Written Especially for Theatrical or Motion Picture Productions, and Kay Swift Is One of the Composers Weaving Melodies for Stage Shows

By Janet Mabie

KAY SWIFT — Photo by Herbert Mitchell
She Asked for a Job as a Composer—and Got It.

WHEN PEOPLE SPEAK OF COMPOSERS, they usually mean someone with a gray beard, and uppity. No one expects them to be young and pretty.

Kay Swift knew she was a composer. But no one around the Music Hall in New York knew she was. In fact, they didn't know her at all, when she went in there one day and managed, by some means few have been able to discover, to get back stage, where the people who run things live, and are, and have their existence. She had some things with her that she had written; she took her training at the Institute of Musical Art, which has a connection with the Juilliard Foundation now; her father was Samuel Swift, a music critic on metropolitan newspapers, so she had grown up in the way that is right. She had worked in "show business" and had written good music that had been well performed.

Still, this man who faced her as she asked for a job had never heard of her. But there must have been something about her, for he said, "Well, I'm a reasonable man; I'll give you a trial; we'll see what you can do." And he sent someone to show her the catacombs where the producing staff of the Music Hall spend their working hours, and they turned her into a small, square, sound-proof room that had in it a piano, which looked rather as if giants had used it to play duck-on-the-rock. And they smiled and went out, leaving her, with the implication, "Here's the house; you're the people; now COMPOSE."

Half the world which hears music—no, more than half—has no idea that some of the very pleasing lighter music of this day and age is written as much to order as a pan of biscuits is baked.

It may seem shocking that any art so sacred as music is practiced upon a schedule as efficient as that which sees cars travel along the line in a Ford factory. Perhaps it is because of the efficiency that characterizes the production of some of it that students of indigenous music sometimes find a quality of freshness and vitality not found elsewhere. It may be in the ultra-conservative orthodox view that there is something slightly disgraceful about composing a tune one day which is to be produced before an audience the next and to make a practice of it. But the idea isn't valid, to judge from some of the music done that way. It is not opera, and it is not great symphonic music, but it is very pleasant music, adhering to certain sound, simple principles, and with a kind of underlying common sense in its composition.

Miss Swift looks like a little girl in the second year of high school. If she were to assemble a list of her consequential compositions for a note in Who's Who, it would make no mean display. She ran her slim fingers through her red curls many a long day before she finished the music for the American ballet, "Alma Mater," which, as everyone knows, was a musical as well as a choregraphic satire, based on certain threadbare college tunes, not serious music, but very clever, and a great deal of fun. It need not necessarily be easy to write music which is not serious. It may be a great deal of hard work, for there are certain principles to nonserious music, just as there are to serious music, and it does not do to muff them.

* * *

Well, we sat in this small, square room, with its abused-looking piano; staring out the window was Mr. Albert Silverman, who writes the lyrics for Miss Swift's music, in her new job. She has no contract; would rather not have one; they could show her the door on an instant's notice if she didn't come up to scratch.

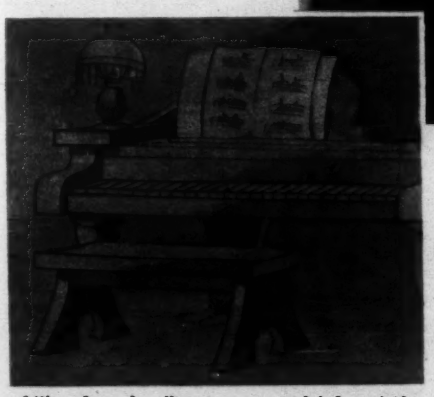
To go back a little, Miss Swift would probably not be on the Music Hall staff now if she had not served an apprenticeship in the show business. The details of that experience will serve to indicate that there is a place for the young composer nowadays.

There was a show called "The Connecticut Yankee," and Miss Swift got a job playing the piano for rehearsals. At a rehearsal for such a show, you go over and over a few measures, while driven feet tap out dances, or a new phrasing is insinuated into the consciousness of the tenor, or something of the kind; you get so you eat and sleep and walk and run those monotonous measures; but it's a great way to learn the intrinsic qualities of a type of music.

* * *

It was probably inevitable that Miss Swift should take a hand at composition of that kind of music. She had studied harmony and counterpoint and composition, of course, in her school. Kay Swift knew she could write some music of the kind she was hired to play for rehearsing.

She had a lot to learn. She learned that there is something technically known as "shipshape material." That is, you must have the values all in, and they must be where they should be. You have to have a certain number



of "ice-breaker" measures, which get the listener into the idea of the song, and still don't fling it at him, like a pail of cold water. Then you must distribute the rest of your material in proportion; if the music is for a production requiring some little time for presentation, you must not put all the force of your subject matter in the first 10 minutes, because you get caught when the material runs thin, and people's attention wanders, and you will know by unmistakable signs of boredom that you've got some pretty mediocre music.

A musical composition for this brisk day and age is designed very carefully. Truly, it is heard and sung on the run. It must have that something or other that lays hold on people and will not let them get away. The average life of a piece of popular music these days is far shorter either than it used to be or than the composers wish it were. It must be good, to have any day at all. And it must be very good, to last till sundown of its day.

"What would you rather do, in the way of music, than anything else?"

Well, Miss Swift said she would really rather do ballet. Still, she had been allowed to do so many nice things at the Music Hall. Almost at once they gave her a room and told her she could go to work; they came along and asked her if she would please write a song for a Black and White Show. That is a stage presentation in which all the scenery and costuming would be black and white.

She went to work on it. One thing she found, straight off. That the Music Hall seems to be peopled by magicians. No sooner did she send out with a timid request for a couple of music boys who could come in and sing her music back to her, for testing purposes, than the authorities would send her a raft of singing boys, or at least two dozen. That, says Miss Swift, makes testing which *is* testing.

* * *

Sometimes she and Mr. Silverman did two tunes in two days, she the music, he the words. Sometimes they had three days for one tune, but that was Roman luxury and not to be encouraged. Usually they worked from a title and then shaped the music to fit the title and the theme of the song. You had to be pretty careful not to stumble into using something that had been used before, even far back, in the classics. You had to comb and comb a composition, listening from all angles, and first with one ear and then with the other, because musical piracy is an extremely unpleasant shortcoming. Variations on some remembered phrase or tune, that was another matter, and a technique all by itself; great fun, something for recreation and a special kind of interest. But the results must be known as variations and no mistake.

It's an exhilarating life Kay Swift walked into the day she got into the Music Hall and persuaded Mr. Van Schmus to give her a chance. She had to sell herself, and she may get fired any time, but in the meantime she is wallowing in work. Sometimes there is a stretch of what are known as "repeat shows"; that is, stage productions that have been done before, are done over again. In those weeks Miss Swift can catch up on her knitting, so to speak. It means she gets a chance to think of variety; begin a ballet; get part of a new composition under way; make some notes out of the things she scribbled down on the back of an old envelope, last night, when she was riding home on the top of a bus.

She is a New Yorker. She knows how to use the inspirations and stimuli of the metropolis in her work. There is a lot of work a young composer would like to do, work fashioned out of the materials lying about on every hand. No need to make for a garden in Tuscany and court muses. There's a more direct way. Just go to work. Perhaps that's what it is that is the inheritance of young composers like Miss Swift. No fol de rol. Just the ability to work.

A Prince in the Kingdom of Clothes

When Edward of Wales Combines Informal With Formal Attire, Even Though by Accident, and Introduces Color and Comfort Into the Drab Realm of Men's Style, He Sets the Pace for the Nation

By John A. May

Wide World Photos

BLUE SHIRT AND CUTAWAY COAT

When the Prince of Wales appeared, as above, at the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition of British Art in Industry at Burlington House, London, a few months ago, he startled conservative Britons who had not thought of just this combination. He is with Sir William Llewellyn (left) President of the Royal Academy.

THERE IS A LEGEND that kindly veterans of Fleet Street, London's Newspaperland, give this tip to tenderfoots embarking on the career of newspaper cameraman:

"These things you must always be ready to photograph: The English countryside, bathers at Brighton, Mr. Bernard Shaw and the Prince of Wales."

Similarly, there is a certain very wise man in the trade of gentleman's outfitter who tells each new assistant that if he desires to make headway in the business there are three persons he must watch: his own customers, other people's customers, and, most particularly, the Prince of Wales.

Both cameraman and outfitter have learned to watch the same personage, for the same reasons. The Prince of Wales is probably the most universally popular man in Britain. To his popularity he adds personality, originality and individuality. With these assets he has become one of the most influential arbiters of men's fashions in Britain.

The Prince's influence upon men's clothing is quite literally vast. So vast that often it is almost forgotten; taken for granted. Many of the very people whose clothes are most influenced never realize it. The fashionable diner in the restaurant, the golfer striding down the fairway, the city businessman traveling to work, the vacationist strolling the seaside promenade, have all felt the influence of the Prince's taste.

In almost every phase of life the Prince has popularized or innovated some piece of clothing. But it has not been a haphazard popularization. Added together, the changes due in Britain to the Prince of Wales give an interesting result. The bowler hat with the light suit —the double-breasted dinner jacket— the large checks on plus fours or overcoats—the fair-isle pullover—the half-sleeve sports shirt. The sum has a clear answer. The answer is: Freedom.

Modern men have the Prince to thank for many a new excursion into freedom. The public man who, donning morning dress for a formal occasion, thanks "modern times" which enable him to discard the discomfort of the "wing collar" and wear a "turn-down" without looking out of place, is giving his thanks in the wrong place. He should be thanking the Prince.

Similarly, those in evening dress, who find that the double-breasted dinner jacket adds to their comfort without now causing the stares which greeted its innovation, have largely the Prince to thank. Americans, less conservative in dress than most Englishmen, took to it almost as soon as it appeared. But in England it has been left to the Prince to popularize it. Directly it was introduced, he realized it was a step toward emancipating men from uncomfortable and almost unchanged traditions. He showed that it did not look incongruous and in no way made a sacrifice of style.

Not that the Prince is the most perfectly dressed man in England. He is not flattered when that title is attached to him. His authority lies in a different direction. He has a knack of showing cynics they are wrong. Also a knack of wearing something out of the ordinary, maybe not even new, in such an easy, charming manner that even its critics are often forced to admit it to be the wardrobe addition they had been waiting for and had passed over.

The history of the straw hat, "boater" in Britain, is a case very much in point. A gold rush could scarcely have competed for general activity with the conditions of the hatmakers during the great straw hat rush of a year or two ago, caused directly by the Prince's sudden decision to wear a "boater" again.

For many years the straw had been well known. But for equally many years it had languished on the back shelves of the shops. Young men were afraid of it, and rather funny at its expense. It had to them an unmistakable air of side whiskers, tricycles and the family album. Practically its sole wearers were schoolboys, who wore it because it was a school regulation, and black-faced, seaside minstrels, who wore it because it kept the sun off the burnt cork.

But when the newspaper cameraman saw the Prince in one he snapped him. There was no denying the new straw hat was very stylish wear. The outfitter began selling it. Young men hastened to buy one. Luton hat manufacturers worked overtime for many weeks.

The bowler, or derby, hat has been given a widened popularity, too, largely on account of the Prince. The bowler is one of the Prince's favorite hats. He wears it even when flying. He wears it with a check coat. He wears it with a light suit. And it still looks smart. In consequence, it is no longer a hat solely to be worn with black business clothes and hard, white collars. It has become in England the "lounge suit hat."

Today, in Britain, few smart men will venture out in a lounge suit and bowler hat unless they have with them a thin, black, tightly rolled umbrella. This was an innovation of the Prince's.

The wise outfitter's assistant will notice that the Prince is becoming more and more fond of checks. Large checks. This has been well known among the Royal Family for some time. At an exhibition of British industrial art, a year or so ago, his brother, Prince George, or the Duke of Kent, was noticed to have shown particular interest in the textiles and furnishing section. For some while he admired new Scotch materials. An inquiry elicited the reply that Prince George, taken with the stripes and checks, had immediately ordered several lengths to be sent to him and his brother for new suits.

The Prince of Wales enjoys the freedom of the golf course and the countryside. It was he who popularized the fair-isle, colored pullover, wearing one on practically every possible occasion. He, too, set the autumn fashion of loose check overcoats without belts by wearing a particularly smart one when fulfilling a country engagement.

Sometimes it happens that the Prince starts a fashion by mistake. Many people now wear turn-up trousers without the prominent stripe with morning coats. This, so the story goes, was caused by an overfilled calendar, and a formal function which came immediately after an engagement of only semi-formal nature.

The Prince arrived in turn-up trousers. He looked exceedingly smart and highly original. So smart that several of those present came over afterward to ask the Prince how he had come to think of the "new style" trousers.

"Oh," said the Prince, "I was late and I had no time to change properly. So I just flung my morning coat over my ordinary trousers and came along. I hoped no one would notice."

But some such changes of fashion

(Continued on page 13)

© Fox Photos; Second above, Topical Press Agency; other two, Wide World Photos

Photos, to left and right:

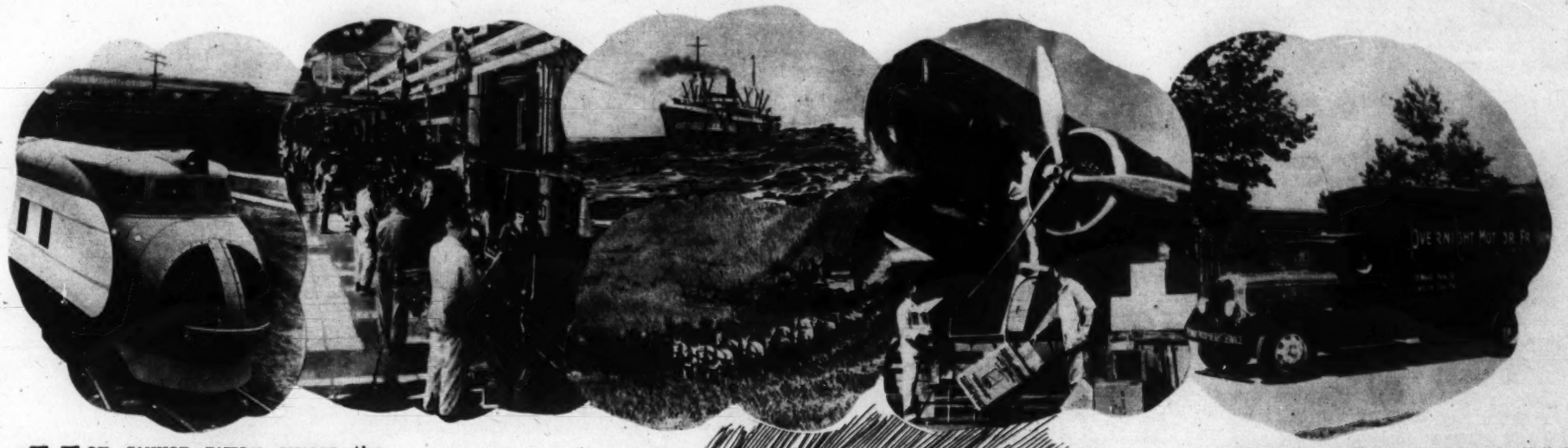
WHAT THE WELL DRESSED PRINCE WILL WEAR

Formality at a military ceremony, at the top; below that, checked plus fours and beret, which the Prince helped make popular, as he watches the British Open Golf Championship match in 1931: bottom, at an air display wearing a "boater" or "straw hat," which he helped to popularize in England in 1933 after several years during which the fashion had been in the discard. At the top, left, he attends a shipboard ceremony in informal afternoon attire, and below he shows how the skier should dress.

Freeing the Constitution

Principles in the Preamble Now Demand a Release From Limitations Imposed by American Colonists, and a Readjustment of Government for a Nation More Closely United

By Harry V. Roff



"YOU CANNOT FAIRLY CHARGE the Great American Law Epidemic to our Washington administrators," I objected to my friend, the lawyer, as he applied such strong adjectives as "supervenient," "unconstitutional," "autocratic" and "communistic" to legislation for the New Deal. "You forget that the United States is a democracy and that Webster's defines a democracy as 'government by the people.'"

"No, I am remembering that," he declared. "The Supreme Court is, too."

"The Supreme Court is upholding the definite law of 1789, and rightly," I said. "Law cannot be stretched or liberalized too far, or it will become a legend. You forget that a great majority of our people wanted the New Deal."

"They wanted a change," he corrected. "The New Deal came as a great surprise. How can you say they wanted it?"

"Because it embodied the idea that the Government could establish a new socio-economic order," I answered. "The distressed farmer of Smith Corners, the grimy coal worker of Pennsylvania, the industrial employee of Chicago, the railroad man of St. Louis, the manufacturer, the broker, the banker, the architect, the employer and the employee everywhere in these United States were looking to Washington for a way out of the country's greatest economic dilemma.

"These millions had formulated their individual concepts of a New Deal which would meet the exigencies of the moment and forbid another depression. 'Now if Roosevelt will do this—' these six words replaced the weather as a favorite topic of conversation between November, 1932, and March, 1933, and during the subsequent months of bewildering legislation in the stratosphere of hopes.

"Oh, the people wanted the New Deal! You remember how they acclaimed it. The Government was doing things. The people did not know just what the outcome would be but they were convinced that the Government was marching with its billions and its power to save America at its seeming economic Waterloo. The huzzahs gained momentum with the weeks."

"They paraded under a Blue Eagle whose claws tore at our Constitution," he charged.

"Technically, yes," I assented, "but I am not so certain that the NRA was a complete violation of the spirit of the Constitution, of the spirit of our democracy. Those words in the Preamble of our Constitution, 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity'—*those words demand freedom, too.*"

"The American Constitution was inspired," he expostulated. "It was written for eternity."

"It has been amended," I reminded.

"After the manner it outlines," he said. "Amendment by violation is what I object to."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

"You are willing then that the people be offered an opportunity by Congress to amend the Constitution to the end of Federal economic control or regulation?" I asked.

"I am willing that the people decide any question of their democracy," he replied. "I do not approve myself, though, of any such abridging of states' rights."

* * *

"Very jealous representatives of very jealous commonwealths met in 1787 'to form a more perfect union,'" I recalled. "The Constitution, except for its proclamation of principles, was a compromise. Considering the great jealousy of the very distinct states of that period, it is possible, don't you think, that rights were conserved for the states which should have been given to the Federal Government? You may remember that Washington said: 'The warmest friends and the best supporters the Constitution has do not contend that it is free from imperfections; but they found them unavoidable, and are sensible, if evil is likely to arise therefore, the remedy must come hereafter.'"

"Yes, I remember," he said. "Read your other quotations. I suppose you have been going over the Federalist papers."

"Yes, and other records," I laughed. "I shall try to be impartial to the founders of the parties. Hear this from Alexander Hamilton on the making of our Constitution: 'I never expect to see a perfect work from imperfect man. . . . The compacts which are to embrace 13 distinct states in a common bond of amity and union, must necessarily be a compromise of as many dissimilar interests and inclinations. How can perfection spring from such materials?'"

"Naturally, this strong supporter of a strong central government was not fully satisfied," he commented.

"Well, take Jefferson," I returned. "I have some interesting excerpts from the History of American Political Thought by Raymond G. Gettell, professor of political science in the University of California. This able student reminds us that 'Jefferson did not share in the growing worship of the Constitution. He did not "look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence and deem them like the ark of the covenant, too sacred to be touched."'"

"Again Mr. Gettell writes of Jefferson: 'He estimated that an interval of nineteen years was the proper period for which a constitution or law might be considered the will of the community, and that no society could make any rule or contract binding for a longer time. At the end of that period there should be an opportunity for revision. Jefferson believed that each generation should live under its own laws, and that as conditions changed, governmental institutions should be changed, and the consent of the governed be given anew. He opposed Madison's doctrine that the living owe a debt to the dead and give a "tacit consent" to the system founded by their ancestors. He believed that the living and not the dead should rule, and supported the principle that laws made by the legislature, rather than the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, should be the final authority.'

"Jefferson put it rather bluntly: 'We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him as a boy as civilized society to remain under the regimen of their ancestors.' The man who wrote our Declaration of Independence said that."

"I had forgotten," he mused. "Somehow, I had the impression that the founders of this nation thought the Constitution one of changeless worth."

"It seems well to consider facts," I said. "When we realize the background of strong jealousies between the states in 1787, it makes us clearer thinkers about our Constitution. Patrick Henry went so far as to attack the Preamble bitterly because it began, 'We, the People of the United States' instead of 'We, the States.' Those were turbulent days.

"In the days when the states were sharply drawn identities in the wilderness, selfish autonomy was possible, but today when the whole United States is more of a neighborhood than was the State of New York in 1789, it encourages business anarchy and sad exploitation of labor."

"You convince me that we should think in terms of today," he confessed. "I guess we have to get back to Blackstone to be right. Blackstone stated: 'This law of nature being co-eval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe in all countries, and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately and immediately, from this original.'

* * *

"Solon said he gave the Athenians the best laws they were fitted to receive. Maybe that described the work of the Convention of 1787. With lessened jealousy between the states and greater popular faith in national government, it may be possible to amend the Constitution to the end of more real individual liberty and less economic feudalism. It will not only require enlarged federal prerogatives but a human-welfare interpretation of that 'without due process of law' clause of the Fifth Amendment which is so frequently employed to nullify good legislation. That clause is used too often to stab the Preamble."

"We need laws founded on the Sermon on the Mount," I told him. "States and nations have too often come into being through fear and for mutual defense. The organization should be, and will be, for the better promotion and administration of human welfare and justice. Then, war will cease, there will be no unemployment, patriotic thinking will have sound foundations and happy peoples will have constitutions which will guarantee righteous human freedom as the world progresses into undiscovered wealth and liberties of being."

"Yes," he meditated, "that would be a real foundation, real law. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo writes in his 'The Paradoxes of Legal Science,' 'The law, like science generally, if it could be followed to its roots, would take us down beneath the veins and ridges to the unplumbed depths of being, the reality behind the veil.'"

"To the unchanging laws of the universe, to God," I added, "to the new Old Deal."

Casual Canine Companions

By Diana Thorne

NOT ALL THE AMUSING DOGS I have met in my long career belonged to the group of proud thoroughbreds brought by their masters to sit for a portrait in my studio. In fact, I encountered some of the most delightful characters among dogs quite casually on my travels or in some informal way.

I recall, for instance, Bozo, the fire chief.

I first saw Bozo sitting at the door of the fire station in my neighborhood looking up and down the street with an unmistakably professional air. He paid no attention when I spoke to him, looking something like a harassed businessman on his way to a conference. I dare say he was thinking of his business, which was fighting fires—or so he thought, anyway. For I was told he had never missed an alarm in all the years of his life at the station.

"He barks all the way there and all the way back," one of the men told me, "and the only time he gets a real sleep is just after a big fire."

"Lost his girlish figure," I observed.

"Yes," the man admitted with a sigh, "not much chance for exercising a big dog around a station. He's a lazy one, too, for stirrin' except when there's a fire. But he's not ready to retire yet, no sir; He's a fireman to the end of his days, Bozo is."

One of them fetched a fireman's hat, and Bozo began pawing it impatiently. When I put it on his head, every one of us held our sides with laughter at his serious expression.

I was told Bozo hated false alarms. And I discovered he loved ice cream. We got to be quite friendly and paid many a visit to the soda fountain together.

* * *

Boggs was another dog I met casually and greatly admired. I do not know if his name was Boggs, of course, for there was no one to introduce us. I christened him myself for convenience's sake.

One day I found Boggs trotting beside me in a businesslike and purposeful fashion, with his large tail wagging, his tongue out, and a roguish eye cocked to mine. He was a lumbering thing of unusual parental mixture. Everything about him was uncertain except his intentions. Advice to "go home" met with a leer and a tail wag which said, clearly, "quit kidding," or words to that effect.

In the delicatessen shop to which he followed me, his eyes inspected everything and his nose sniffed for meat odors. Unable to withstand his suggestive manner, I asked the man behind the counter to cut Boggs a slice of roast beef. Boggs seemed just to breathe on it and it was no more. After a number of encores we left the shop together and he escorted me home; but, outside my house, he suddenly disappeared.

I thought I had seen the last of him, but I thought wrong. He was there the next day and the next and the next. Although on that second occasion I was in a hurry and not delicatessen-bound, he steered me there, anyway, and I stayed just long enough to give the order.

Presently, I realized I was being sponged upon by a tramp canine, but I did nothing about it. Not until Boggs got into the habit of ordering without me did I protest.

This is how it started: The delicatessen man telephoned me one day and said:

"Your dawg's here, ma'm, and he does look that hungry. I can charge it up," he ended gently.

"All right," I agreed. But when Boggs brought along a friend of his, another peculiar mongrel, to dine at my expense, I really rebelled.

I wonder what became of poor Boggs. I lost track of him when I moved, although the charging up went on for quite a while.

* * *

One summer, on a holiday in Maine, I encountered a dog personality who entranced me—a large, burly Saint Bernard, who seemed to belong to no one in particular. As it was his custom to call on all the inhabitants of the village, he introduced himself only a few hours after my arrival. Entering without sound, he managed in a few minutes to inspect all my belongings thoroughly, taking a nap on my best sports coat while I unpacked my trunk. On my way to the post office, where he accompanied me, he looked in at all the back doors of the villagers, catching up with me each time chewing some tidbit that a housewife or cook had given him—to get rid of him, no doubt.

I noticed that he was friendly with all the cats and greeted them with a violent wag of his huge, plumy tail. When a little kitten tried to keep pace with us (I was in a hurry), he picked her up in his mouth and carried her so gently that she was quite comfortable. When he got tired of the game, he gently put her down again and walked on with me.

* * *

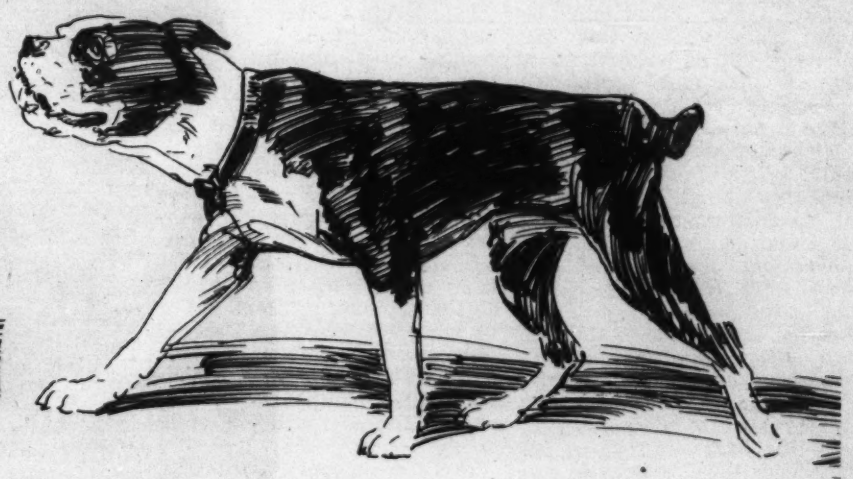
I finally met his owner, who explained that Jerry, the dog, had gained so much weight while on their vacation that they had decided to stop feeding him. Since then, however, he had made friends with all the inhabitants and was fed by each of them individually—they laboring, no doubt, under the impression that his owners were neglecting him and that the poor chap was starving. Finally, when I met him, he seemed to weigh one pound less than a horse.

Of course, I refused to feed him and even lectured him. I am certain he understood what I said, for he never

SOME OF DIANA THORNE'S CHOSEN MODELS

Bozo, the fire chief, is pawing the helmet at the right, and appears again in the middle of the page, gazing upward, possibly sniffing for smoke. Jerry, St. Bernardish friend of cats and people, is at the bottom of the page, and appears in two other poses. The Canadian waif may be the one turning his back on us just to the left of center, and again to the right of center. The ball-playing Boston terrier is looking for his ball at the top of the page, and appears in four other poses as well. At the lower right Boggs wags his tail.

Those Who Like Dogs Make Friends Among Them, and Diana Thorne, One of the World's Foremost Portrayers of Pups, Mutts, and Thoroughbreds, Tells of Some Such Passing Acquaintances



begged food in my presence and never hoped to share any of my meals. But he did seem to prefer my society, and often accompanied me on painting expeditions, sitting on the rocks and looking out to sea majestically while I worked. He saw me off when I left the village, and I almost wept at the parting.

* * *

In Canada, on another vacation, I encountered a starving "police dog" in front of an abandoned summer cottage. The dog had been absent enjoying himself when the family decided to leave; and though they apparently had waited a while, they at last had to go without him. No one knew their address and they never wrote, expecting some one else, probably, to adopt him.

When he returned and found the house closed, he took up his vigil on the porch, waiting day after day for a sign of his masters. When I saw him he looked starved and quite savage. He was pitifully thin.

No one knew how he lived, for he would not let anyone touch him and accepted no food. The natives of the village feared him, and there was talk of disposing of him in some drastic fashion.

As soon as I saw him, I knew he needed a friend. I poured a drink from my thermos bottle into the paper cup I had with me and placed one of my meat sandwiches on the path for him. Then I talked to him gently and, in spite of an occasional growl, I knew that he understood me and took me for a friend.

I came back the next day and he knew me at once, wagging his tail in greeting. I brought him this time some chopped beef and a large bone, some biscuits and a bottle of milk. He ate while I looked on.

For a whole week I returned every day to feed and encourage him. At the end of the week he let me sit on the stoop and stroke him, but he still would not leave the house and come with me.

* * *

As my vacation drew to its end, I wondered what would become of the poor fellow. I wanted to take him back to New York with me and try to find his masters by means of an advertisement. I coaxed him for hours on my last day and finally decided the coaxing was futile. He wouldn't come.

But as I got on the little ferry boat that was to take me to the main village, I heard loud barks, and knew that my dog friend had changed his decision. I took him back with me, a willing captive. His owners responded at once to my advertisement. They were delighted to have him restored to them, and he, too, was happy, although he had grown attached to me. But his breed is what is called a one-man dog, who knows no change of heart.

Each time I visit the family I hear over and over again the story of the rescue with, of course, new and embellishing details. I am sure the rascal remembers everything, for he is always eager to obey by commands. As his owner says, "He knows that you know your stuff—dog stuff." I suppose he does, at that.

* * *

When I had a temporary studio in Chicago, where I painted many dog portraits, a neighbor there had a Boston terrier who was a confirmed ball player. He never tired of the game. Every one who came to their house or mine had to play with him or be pestered without end. He exhausted everybody but emerged himself as fresh as a daisy after each game.

His mistress decided to hide the balls. Then one would see him running about the house, frantically sniffing in every corner. He always found one eventually; and it was not unusual, in coming to the table, to suddenly discover yourself sitting down on a round, much-chewed object.

The terrier didn't care how he got his game, as long as he did. Even the postman on arriving was greeted with the ball at his feet and threw it a couple of times before he continued his rounds.

I made many drawings of this ball player in action. It was wonderful to watch him leap into the air gracefully, like a circus performer, never missing the ball on the fly.

When I left Chicago my neighbors saw me off to the station. The terrier looked very unhappy. The cook thought that he knew I was going away and would probably never see me again. I think she was right. At the station, as he was saying goodby, he dropped his best ball at my feet and wagged his tail. It was not the gesture he usually made when inviting people to play with him.

"He's saying goodby," his mistress said sadly, "and he's giving you his most cherished possession as a souvenir." I still have that ball.

* * *

As I said, I've met all kinds of dogs. Some I owned; some I borrowed from friends to pose for an etching or cover design or story or book illustration. I loved all of them, for their cheerfulness, their obedience, their willingness and understanding. Some were aristocrats; some were plebians. They were all sizes, colors, breeds. But I rather believe, after all, that my greatest amusement has been afforded me by those few "casual acquaintances," some of whom were just "plain mutts."

Among the New Books

Backgrounds and Consequences of the Anglo-Irish Problem

Peace by Ordeal, by Frank Pakenham. London: Cape. 15s.

THE DETERIORATION of Anglo-Irish friendship since Mr. de Valera emerged from ten years' obloquy to power has led Mr. Pakenham to inquire how far the present difficulties can be traced to the original negotiation of the Anglo-Irish treaty. In the history of those negotiations, in the day-to-day diplomatic struggle between the Irish delegates and the British ministers, he is convinced, lies the answer to everything—to such crucial questions as, "Was Ireland's wisest course in 1921 to agree to Dominion status? Were the Irish delegates right to sign in the special circumstances of Dec. 6? Were De Valera and others right to repudiate the treaty once it was signed? What would have happened to Ireland if the treaty delegates had refused to sign?"

An Anglo-Irish Protestant, one of the many who in every generation go to live outside their country, Mr. Pakenham set about his analytical task with many preconceptions which at the end—like most people who investigate Irish politics—he found confirmed.

Irish controversy, one may remark, is the unending story of confirmed preconceptions. But Mr. Pakenham's conclusions are, for a man of his traditions, unconventional and his book is in some ways the most valuable and most sober contribution that has been made to the subject. After a skillful and fair summary of the phases of Irish nationalism prior to the treaty, he gets down to the main business—the daily strategy of the conference table. From the outset he notes that the Irish delegates, men either released from prison, emerging from the crude excitements of guerilla warfare or subterranean rebellion, young and completely inexperienced in diplomacy, were confronted by experienced English politicians and lawyers, steeped in a long political tradition. Mr. Lloyd George was fresh from his success at Versailles, Lord Birkenhead was one of the greatest authorities in constitutional law England has had.

His villain is Mr. Lloyd George. Members of the Irish delegation have confessed in later years that the "Welsh wizard" put them under a "spell," by which they referred to the simple diplomatic move of getting your opponent to accept your view of a situation as the correct one, before you go on to the solution. And Mr. Lloyd George went from strength to strength. The Irish were playing a waiting game, pushing the necessity of "getting Ulster in" in order to leave the stumbling block of "external association" versus "dominion status" until the last.

But Mr. Lloyd George skillfully turned their own weapon against them; he obtained a conditional promise from Griffiths that "he would do nothing" while the Englishman dealt with Ulster, and turned this promise into something much stronger—a definite agreement. The Irish delegates were made to feel he was on their side against Ulster and did not perceive that the Boundary Commission of undefined powers was all they were getting for renouncing an all-Ireland sovereignty.

Mr. Pakenham makes a good case for this criticism; but here as in his later pages, when he holds that Ireland will not be happy until England makes a generous gesture of complete renunciation, he seems to make far too light of the Ulster difficulty. How can England renounce for Ulster? What is the use from the Free State point of view of a renunciation—external association or our old friend, the Republic, again—to the Free State alone? Does one wonder that Mr. de Valera is not pressing the point?

* * *

On the divisions within the Irish delegation Mr. Pakenham is very interesting and, as far as one can see, as fair as possible. But the important persons in the resulting split were not the fanatic Childers, the physical force men, Brugha and Stack, nor Griffiths, who hated the armed struggle and sincerely saw no difficulty in accepting the rubber stamp Crown. The important person was Mr. de Valera and on his behavior Mr. Pakenham is curiously unrevealing. Does he believe that Mr. de Valera's relationship with Griffiths was really the muddled one which arises between fundamentally different temperaments, a matter of honest but unsubstantiated assumptions? If Mr. de Valera's absence in Dublin was a tactical advantage to the delegation because of his mystery and prestige, why was not this prestige used to prevent the civil war? Why is it that Mr. de Valera *always* remains in the background? What does he do in the background? The past of Mr. de Valera requires a great deal of elucidation, and sincerity is no defense. The question, whether Griffiths did or did not promise to sign a treaty without consultation with Dublin, becomes academic beside the subsequent events.

* * *

In concentrating on the trials of the delegation, Mr. Pakenham is unwittingly unfair to Griffiths. The criticisms may be just; the Irish delegation was weak, its divisions — natural among the leaders of a rebellion —were used against it; Mr. Lloyd George's threat of war was probably bluff. The Irish were stampeded. But how strong, how clear and collected, was mysterious Dublin? I gather Mr. Pakenham has not a high opinion of Dublin's clarity. His conclusion about the present situation seems to me to be correct; the present quarrel is political and not economic, its roots are in the treaty and it is a quarrel of symbols. It is evident that the Irish symbol must be as important to the Irish as the English symbol of the Crown is to the English. An Irish Republic formally associated with the English Crown would be an anomaly peculiarly sympathetic to a country whose northernmost point is, legally, in the south!

V. S. PRITCHETT

Washington in Three Dimensions

George Washington, by Michael de la Bedoyere. London: Harrap. 10s. 6d. net.

ALREADY FAVORABLY KNOWN for his life of Lafayette is Count Michael de la Bedoyere. He now gives us an equally good book on a still more famous hero of the Revolutionary War. Some statements in it, however, surprise me. He says that few Englishmen know anything about Washington except that he won the war and that he "never told a lie." The Count must have met those people who know nothing of Henry VIII except that he married six wives. To every educated Englishman 1776 is as familiar a date as 1066, and Valley Forge as well-known as the Isle of Athelney.

Again, the Count calls his book "an English judgment." Washington is a world figure, and we no more want an English judgment of him than we want a Portuguese view of Hannibal or a Czechoslovakian appraisal of Julius Cæsar. What we demand is simply accuracy and absence of prejudice; and this I think we usually find in the book before us.

The fact is that Washington was neither the angel of some partial historians, nor the devil he was called by many of his own people during his presidential time. He was a human being. The first book I ever read about him —written by an English idolater —told me that he was angry only once in his life; and this, said the writer, but revealed, by its very fury, the iron restraint he imposed on a naturally tempestuous disposition. As a matter of fact he was often angry, and justifiably so. Moses himself would have lost his temper with Congress, and Job would have had something to say about those who wanted to supersede him in favor of the egregious Gates. But there is no possible defense of his treatment of the Loyalists, or of his offer to spare André if Clinton would surrender Arnold.

Again, in the terrible perplexities of the reconstruction period, Washington showed no great intellectual capacity. The work was really done by Alexander Hamilton, and the Constitution, which made the Union, was mainly the achievement of Randolph.

To recognize all this, however, is not to depreciate Washington. Rightly considered, it enhances his greatness. He is one of the few men, placed in a high position, who have had the commonsense and magnanimity to perceive their own limitations, and to use, without jealousy, the abilities of others. There is nothing finer in history than the way in which Washington contrived to work with so uncongenial a colleague as Jefferson; nor is there anything more truly wise than his refusal, in the face of unpopularity, to take sides with Revolutionary France. "Keep free from European entanglements," was his advice to his countrymen. They obeyed it for a hundred years, and it is the secret of their prosperity.

Count de la Bedoyere brings out all this with clearness and liveliness. He loves his hero "on this side idolatry," as much as the most patriotic American. On one point, I think, he fails to be fair. He scarcely ever speaks of the pro-American English without adding the epithet "factious." It is beyond me that any competent historian can contemplate Chatham, or read the speeches of Burke, without seeing that they were inspired by something far higher than party feeling.

E. E. K.

Thomas More the Man

Thomas More, by R. W. Chambers. London: Cape. 12s. 6d.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE are likely to be attracted to Professor Chambers's book because he has taken pains to show us the fundamental sanity and dignity of Thomas More the man, and only by inference has he given portraits of the statesman and the saint. Every great man has something of all three about him, for they are the demonstration of temperance, wisdom and virtue respectively. It remains for the biographers of such giants to make their own emphasis. At this particular moment of More's canonization, his biographer could not do him a better service than to concentrate on his humanity.

Above all things More was a humanist. That is to say, he lived fully conscious of his place in the society of mankind, acquiring knowledge, exercising and disciplining his powers of judgment, submitting humbly to the instruction of circumstance, always with the one great end in view to perfect himself for conduct in this world and passage into the next.

He was born with ability and opportunity for this purpose. His father, Sir John More, was an upright judge in an age when impartial justice was something of a novelty. He therefore inherited a tradition, and had not to undertake the exhausting effort of dragging himself from one social sphere to another, or of re-orientating himself to other rules than those learned instinctively in childhood. That is a very important factor in the economy of a career.

The story given us by Professor Chambers of More's youthful training makes us marvel at the uninterrupted direction and purity of it. From childhood to manhood he seemed to lose or waste no moment, doing or even thinking nothing that was not in furtherance of this great purpose of building up a fine integrity, a unified character capable of turning to any and every activity with force and authority. One might say, "How priggish." Yet it was not so, for More was a man of strong emotion and rich humor.

He was a deeply religious man, a combination of intellectual clarity, physical sympathy and spiritual faith.

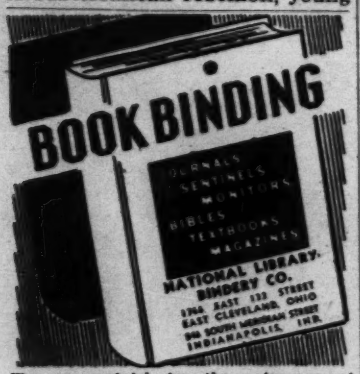
Professor Chambers has made the harmony of this great man's nature the keynote of his detailed building up, with patient historical research, of the life story of this scholar whose fame rang through Europe along with that of Erasmus; of this statesman who both served and tried to guide both those men of appetite, Henry the Eighth and Cardinal Wolsey; of this self-sacrificing judge who brought equity to the poor and gave his life up rather than deny the simplicity and faith which were its motive force.

RICHARD CHURCH

Masks and Marionettes, by Joseph Spencer Kennard (New York: Macmillan. $3.50), traces the origins of the Commedia dell' Arte from its Roman, Greek and Etruscan sources, describes the leaders and methods of the famous Italian companies that developed the improvised drama, gives examples of scenarios and describes the stock characters, discusses Goldoni and Gozzi as dramatists, and gives a quick survey of the developments in Italian puppetry and its influences upon marionette entertainment in other countries. The illustrations are from old prints.

Avon House, New York City, has issued a booklet entitled "Manuscripts: Preparing Them for Publication." Publishers continue to remark upon the poor form in which new writers submit manuscripts.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

As Mr. Wells Sees the New America

The New America: The New World, by H. G. Wells. London: The Cresset Press. 2s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $1.

MR. WELLS, LIKE EVERY GREAT man, has foibles. One of them appears to be the belief that nobody else is thinking about the problems that happen to be occupying his attention. These, since Mr. Wells is a good journalist, are usually the problems which are occupying everyone else's attention at the same time. He spends often from a third to two thirds of his space telling everyone that they ought to be thinking about the things that are their most serious preoccupations. This is a waste of time and sometimes makes his books peculiarly irritating to read, particularly because one cannot merely neglect Mr. Wells, for interspersed among his unnecessary adjurations are the evidences of the insight which has given him his position in the world of letters.

* * *

When he writes about what he has seen he is as much worth reading as ever, even if it be only what he has seen with the eye of his vigorous imagination—for instance the passage where he compares mankind in charge of modern instruments of production and transport to "a monkey alone in a moving motorcar." What if the truth it illustrates is merely some well-worn platitude about poverty in the midst of plenty? It was worth writing and in fact almost reanimates the platitude. What then does Mr. Wells see?

He sees a last chance for democracy to save itself by means of the united effort of the English-speaking peoples, who, because of their immense resources and relative freedom from pressure may, he thinks, retain some form of democratic government for a little while longer.

So much for the new world, but in this portion of his pamphlet Mr. Wells is still talking somewhat at large, and therefore is less interesting than where he comes down to immediate observation of something or somebody in particular. This he does in the part of his book which relates to the United States, in which he finds reflected even more clearly the confusion and lack of purpose of which he has long been conscious in his own country. He finds this the more regrettable since he finds that in the United States anything may be proposed and even stands some chance of being tried, whereas in Great Britain there are many things which do not even come within the range of public discussion, owing to the almost Chinese formality of politics among Britons.

* * *

He sees the President anxious to transform into a policy anything which he can discern to be distinctly the will of the people. He sees the people ready and anxious for change as soon as they can find someone to make it intelligible to them what kind of change is possible. And he sees as the intermediaries who are trying to interpret the people to the President and the President to the people only academic intellectuals who have not the confidence of the people and irresponsible demagogues who have not the intelligence to frame a coherent and practicable policy.

Mr. Wells sees that if the present check and confusion last, the will to the essential change may be lost or dissipated. His book is an appeal to what he calls "the inexplicit men," the men of practical capacity who have proved their worth, to take up their political responsibilities and provide, either in support of President Roosevelt or by constructive opposition to him, the link that is needed. To a Marxist, of course, such an appeal, considering the class from which such men must be drawn, would seem either ludicrous or pathetic, whichever way you look at it. If the appeal, at such a moment of crucial opportunity for America and the world, goes unanswered, it may be difficult not to accept the Marxist conclusion.

A. M. W.

Photograph by Eric J. Hosking

TERN ALIGHTING AT NEST

From Sir William Beach Thomas's "Village England" (Macmillan), Which Was Reviewed in the Monitor June 24.

New Poems by Yeats

The King of the Great Clock Tower, by William Butler Yeats. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

THE ARTIST OFTEN most wants to do what he does least well, valuing comparatively little what he does best. For 50 years Yeats has written plays and brooded over the theater, seeking ever after a dramatic form in which he might be successful. His first book—"Mosada"—was a dramatic poem, and the work that gives its title to this little book of play, verse, and commentary is a play in the form Yeats has made for himself out of the old Noh plays of Japan whose climax is a dance. Like most of Yeats's plays, its lines are heavy with dream and difficulty; in it he creates no character that is more than a mouthpiece for his beautiful prose and poetry; action and the clash of wills that is the heart of drama are drowned in thought and reflection.

In the prose commentary on the play and the poems there is little that is new for the student of Yeats's thought. His admiration for Florence Farr's speaking of verse; Parnell whose passing ushered in the intellectual movement in which Yeats himself has had so great an influence; Lover and Lever whose novels symbolize the refusal of the cultivated Irish of their day to take their countrymen and their country seriously; the Abbey Theater, that monument to Yeats's accomplished dream of a national drama; even Berkeley and Swift to whom Yeats and all intellectual Dublin have lately turned in an attempt to discover what is permanent in the Anglo-Irish mind—all this Yeats has written of again and again: it is part of his litany.

Perhaps the best of the new poems are those in which Yeats broods in grave and solemn thoughtfulness on the rich and reckless pageant of Ireland's political life. There is a fine poem on Parnell's passing, all the power of which only he who knows Ireland well can appreciate, for the name Parnell pricks the Irish conscience; even today one has but to mention Committee Room Fifteen to bring to solemn quiet a group of exuberantly talking Irishmen. In poems such as these Yeats's verse is free of the arbitrary fancifulness that mars some of the lyrics in this book, of the occasional aridities into which his ever-growing preoccupation with image and symbol have lately led him, of the intellectual petulance of such poems as "Meru," where splendid, monumental rhythms cry out the despair of intellectual man for the sterility of merely mental imaginings. In poems such as these Yeats is not only writing great poetry; he is in part creating the consciousness of his race.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Lord Delamere of Kenya

White Man's Country. Lord Delamere and the Making of Kenya, by Elspeth Huxley. 2 vols. London: Macmillan. 25s. net. New York: Macmillan. $10.

LEST THE TITLE "White Man's Country" might prove misleading (has not Shaw recently thrown doubts on the possibility of a permanently white South Africa?), Mrs. Huxley explains in a note that the phrase is an aspiration rather than the statement of an actuality, and predominantly an ideal of the late Lord Delamere, to whose greater glory these volumes are implicitly dedicated.

This work, then, as its title and subtitle indicate, serves two purposes. It traces the political evolution of Kenya from the early days of the Chartered Company, through the Foreign Office regime, through its translation from protectorate to colony, through the war and the postwar period of reconstruction and adolescence, turbulent, not infrequently misguided and impatient of control, as adolescence is apt to be, faint often, but pursuing Delamere's ideal of a white man's country. And through it all, behind it, inspiring and ultimately dominating the creation of his own vision lies Delamere, whose story is so linked with the story of Kenya that the two pictures can only with difficulty be isolated.

* * *

And yet isolated they must be, if we are to estimate Mrs. Huxley's book at its true value. For there is a tendency, natural perhaps in a hero-worshiper, to let the hero dominate too much, to be blind to his defects, to assume that all he fought and strove for must be right, that all his opponents were prejudiced or hidebound bureaucrats (a term apparently of abuse applicable to those conscientious and hard-worked officials who saw the problems of Kenya from a different, and possibly a wider, angle).

We may admire the man without subscribing unreservedly to what may still prove to be political heresies. His early years are an index to his later character. He grew up "with a quick and violent temper which he had never been taught to restrain." He was obstinate and self-willed, indomitably courageous in physical or mental adversity, interested at first in nothing but shooting and hunting. We learn how gradually these pursuits were sublimated in a humane sympathy with animal life, in the study of which, rather than in its destruction, he found his more mature interest.

* * *

His attitude toward and his love for the natives, which paradoxically perhaps appeared to him not inconsistent with his political philosophy, was peculiarly characteristic and often served him and the Government in good stead. This attitude was doubtless rooted in the feudal background of his childhood; for the "feudal system was in his blood and bones, and he believed all his life in its fundamental rightness," a belief which, it is true, explains his popularity with the Masai, while it also underlines the real, as opposed to the apparently democratic, policy at which he was aiming in the relations between white and black. His impatience of opposition persisted with him always. Mrs. Huxley gives several examples of his violent outbursts when thwarted: but the general austerity of his early life underwent a remarkable change after the war. From being silent, aloof, abstemious, he became extremely loquacious, convivial and social; but such was his vitality that, however strenuous his social life—and the social life of postwar Nairobi was certainly strenuous—his political activities never suffered.

To Delamere must go the credit of first seeing the economic possibilities of Kenya. His agricultural and pastoral experiments laid the foundations of the future prosperity of white settlers. But it is singular that neither he nor, apparently, Mrs. Huxley realized that the prosperity of a comparatively few whites, dependent on native labor, could never make the Uganda Railway a paying proposition, and that the bulk of the paying freight has always consisted of native-grown produce from the lacustrine tribes. In this respect Delamere's vision failed him: he never appreciated the economic possibilities of the African.

* * *

Sympathetically and justly as she has painted Delamere the man, Mrs. Huxley has allowed her sympathies to distort her picture of Kenya in evolution. The story she tells is full of interest, but it is only part of the story. There are several inaccuracies, some of them of a more trivial nature than others, but of greater consequence is the very obvious bias displayed in presenting a partial picture. The Indian question, labor, alienation of land, federation—on all these momentous issues we are given only half-truths, which are so tendentious as to be exasperating and make it difficult to appreciate much that is undeniably worth while. A local scandal, for instance, is dragged in irrelevantly with no apparent purpose other than to discredit the moral character of administrative officials.

Delamere has found an enthusiastic and capable biographer: but the history of Kenya still remains to be written. A disappointing book, but definitely interesting, because it deals with a period and country which cannot be divested of their intrinsic interest. The maps are adequate and the illustrations excellent.

J. H. D.

An enlarged second edition of "White's Commentary on the Law in Shakespeare" has been issued by the Thomas Law Book Company of St. Louis. It contains a history of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in addition to terse explanation of all the legal terms and law references in the poet's writings.

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The Peasant Sings

SUDDENLY I WAS STARTLED by one of the most beautiful concerts I had ever heard. This was music of a different world and language but, unfamiliar as it sounded to me, I was struck by its beauty. Obviously, the player was unfettered by convention or school as his pure, mellow tones filled the soft, clear morning. His audience, gathered around him on a grassy knoll overlooking the Danube, stood in rapt attention. As our little boat drew closer, the shepherd laid down his pipes and looked around to see what was disturbing his flock. We had interrupted their concert.

My search for Balkan folk music had begun. I was drifting down the Danube with Bulgaria and its complex, Slavic rhythms on one side and Roumania on the other. I stopped in the villages to hear the peasant improvise and sing as he has done for 2000 years. Here in the Balkans, in villages where Western civilization has not penetrated, I found a whole world of beauty and song unknown to the Western student.

Here the peasant carves out his own instruments and plays them exactly as his father taught him and his father's father before him. He knows not one note from another; his talent is judged by his power to improvise. He makes music without the slightest interference of rule or dogma and in his simple way translates every detail of his daily life into song. Through his clear intuition he senses the laws of melody and form and brings forth musical masterpieces in miniature.

The Society of Roumanian Composers, founded in 1926 by George Enescu and Constantin Brailoiu, professor of the history of music in Bucharest, is doing an admirable work in recording and preserving the great wealth of Roumanian folk music. In Bucharest, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Brauner, who does the actual recording of the music, traveling from village to village with a simple Edison apparatus with cylindrical discs. So far, more than 11,000 songs and dances have been recorded. Their variety is infinite. In one small village of 500, 24 different dances were found.

To record and write down accurately this music is a most difficult task. Each peasant sings the song in a different way, using his imagination to improvise endless variations. Asked what the song is and where he had found it, he always says it is his own.

It was in Moldovia, one of the oldest provinces of Roumania, that I first heard the Doina, the type of song most sung throughout Roumania. An absolutely free improvisation to a lyric text, it is a song without form or architecture. Working barefooted in the fields or squatting in the dust before his little home, the peasant pours out his trials and his joys in the Doina. There is only one inviolable rule connected with the Doina, and that is that it must always begin with the words "green leaves"—for what reason I could never find out. "Green leaves"—and then the song begins.

Peasants often come to Bucharest to play for the Society of Composers and to have their talent judged. One day a peasant with long hair and enormous belt with brass buckle came in. He was giving a concert that night in Bucharest and he wanted to practice. He picked up a Caval, or shepherd's flute with five holes, but threw it down disdainfully; it was not adequate for his technic. Out of his pocket he took a tiny piece of birch bark and on this he played a concert ranging from a simple shepherd's song to an aria from "Tosca." His remarkable expression and sensibility could not be attributed to musical training, for he had had none, but to a great natural talent so often found in the villages.

Although Roumanian folk music is music without harmony—that is, music of melody and rhythm only, there are many so-called professional orchestras, Taraf de Lautari. A singer, often a woman, playing the guitar, is accompanied by violins, Cobzas (a kind of giant mandolin), the doublebass, and the timbale. Strange to say, the instruments are not used as we think of them to form a harmonic background, but only to mark the rhythm. The songs and dances often begin in the major and end in the minor. They are based for the most part on the old Greek modes and the pentatonic scale colored by the oriental scales the Turks in their long conquests have left behind them.

One must hear the Taraf play on a warm summer evening, while the whole village in gay costume forms circles and dances. There are melancholy dances and gay ones, dances with stirring rhythms danced by the men alone, and less violent ones for women dancing alone. While the Hora, the Roumanian national dance, is in the familiar 6—8 rhythm, the rhythms of 5 and 7 are very common.

The music of Roumania often is melancholy. In a typical song, the peasant has not dared to plant his crop for fear the "enemy" would come and take it away before it was ripe. But however much of material possession the enemy might have taken, he has only caused the peasant's spiritual store of song to increase, until he has discovered one of life's most profound secrets—

My fortune is to be able to sing.

ESTHER JOHNSON

PEASANT MUSIC

"Robot" Hen Finds Radium

Costly radium which has been mislaid or lost can be found in future by the aid of a "robot clucking hen." This is one of the latest inventions of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, England.

This instrument, which is quite inexpensive, works by electrical pressure causing a Neon lamp to glow. The pressure from a high tension battery is adjusted exactly so that the lamp does just not glow, but when it is brought into the vicinity of radium the emanations cause the gas in the Neon tube to become more conductive to electricity and the lamp lights up. As the Neon tube has to be screened from daylight it is connected to headphones or a small loudspeaker in which a "cluck" can be heard when the lamp lights.

On one occasion a lost radium needle was traced and found in a cinder path. It had been burnt with rubbish in an incinerator and the cinders had been bought by a contractor and used for making a pathway in the New Forest. Another needle which, it was thought, had gone down the waste pipe of a sink was located.

Denmark Enters Film Mart

Denmark has entered the world film market. The Nordisk Tonefilm (Northern Talking Film) is co-operating with the Swedish Films Industry in making movies which are to be specially strong in nature interest.

An expedition is being sent to Africa, the Indian Ocean and other localities under the direction of a Hungarian, Dr. Fejos.

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Scholar: Leading a Procession at Oxford University

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN

Sportsman: Golfing in the South of France

All photos, Wide World

Clergyman: Reading the Gospel on Shipboard

. . Prince and Clothes

(Continued from Page 6)

are credited to all much-photographed men. It would indeed be difficult to establish relative importance of the effect of various factions upon men's wear. Tennis stars rule apparel on the courts. Society leaders affect the styles of readers of "gossip weeklies." Even talking picture stars now have a definite effect, tailors tell us, upon men who visit the cinema.

But the Prince is not of one faction. His work for men's clothes has often been misunderstood and underestimated. He does not lead one section and one section of men only. His influence is essentially democratic. His faculty of "being at home" with any section of the modern world he meets, from miners to other princes, has had the effect of making him the sartorial ruler of a hundred-and-one different sects and groups. He is the leader of a nation-wide movement which aspires to bring men back to shapely, comfortable, colorful clothes, supposed until recently to be the sole prerogative of women.

* * *

These hopeful young men realize that there is no need for men to forget color, line and movement. They realize how far on the drab road men traveled to bring them from the times of the Stuarts, when it was the men who wore the long coppered curls to their shoulders who wore lace and frills and feathers and velvet, and Mr. Pepys could record spending £55 on his own clothes and £12 on his wife's, to the days of the Edwardian ugliness.

Milady alone has seized the chance given by a reaction to the Victorian era. With the result that this is woman's age. With emancipation political and economic has come emancipation sartorial.

And men are sometimes a little jealous of the modern ladies' freedom. Poor man. Edwardian times left him with stern, straight clothes. Clothes built for rigidity. Trousers thick and narrow, trousers without form or line. Coats without shape or symmetry. Dark, unhappy suits of coarse, industrial material.

But now these things are changing. Slowly, hesitatingly, but surely. Let him who doubts take in hand his memory and then go upon an expedition by the shop windows. Let him walk by the glass of the comparatively new multiple tailors, of the "gents' wear" shops, innumerable as they now are. He will see that men are beginning to realize that clothes, like conversation, can be bright without being loud.

* * *

Clothes have a shape. A waist has been discovered. There is a greater range of clothes. There is more color. Suits are lighter, softer, brighter. Shirts are newly shaped and gayer. Clothes are happier. There are endless successions of silk scarves, blue, red, green, brown, yellow, with spots and checks and lines.

This is the movement the Prince is leading. Man is waking up! He is achieving a new philosophy of clothes. A certain man once pointed out to a famous architect, "You cannot live harmoniously in a beautiful house unless you wear beautiful clothes." Of course, he was a tailor. But he was not far from the mark.

Nuts From Brazil

ONE THOUSAND BRAZIL NUT pods, first ever shipped into the United States with Brazilian Government consent, recently arrived in New York direct from the Amazon jungle. They are the gift of the Commercial Association of Manáos to American importers, who will in turn distribute them as souvenirs.

Ranging from four to eight inches in diameter and from one to six pounds in weight, each pod contains 14 to 30 triangular "seeds." These are tightly clustered in a double tier around a center core. It is these seeds, no two exactly alike, which are known here as Brazil nuts and which natives engaged in the trade call "Castanha do Pará," or Pará chestnuts. State and federal governments of Brazil have long since prohibited their export as a conservation measure, according to Dr. Luiz de Faro Jr., Brazilian Consul General at New York.

"Although the gathering of Brazil nuts in the wild, dense jungle represents the chief economic support of thousands of people in the Amazon basin," Dr. Faro continued, "there are still millions of Brazilians to whom these nuts are totally unknown."

Manáos, point of origin for the gift pods, is the capital of the vast state of Amazonas, situated on the Rio Negro River, nearly 1000 miles inland from the mouth of the Amazon. Manáos is 5000 miles by water from New York and, emphasizing the vastness of Brazil, is separated by a similar distance from the federal capital, Rio de Janeiro. Because Manáos and Pará have direct steamship connection with the United States and Europe, as does the famous Rio, it is likely that any Brazil nuts sent to Rio are routed via the United States or European ports rather than direct from Manáos or Pará.

During the rubber boom of 30 years ago, Manáos was one of the fabulously wealthy spots of the world, center of the great rubber-producing district. Manáos, now shrunk to one third its former population, is still the center of jungle trade. On the ever-increasing demand for Brazil nuts in the United States, Europe, Australia and other countries, this once famous capital of the rubber empire is building its hopes anew.

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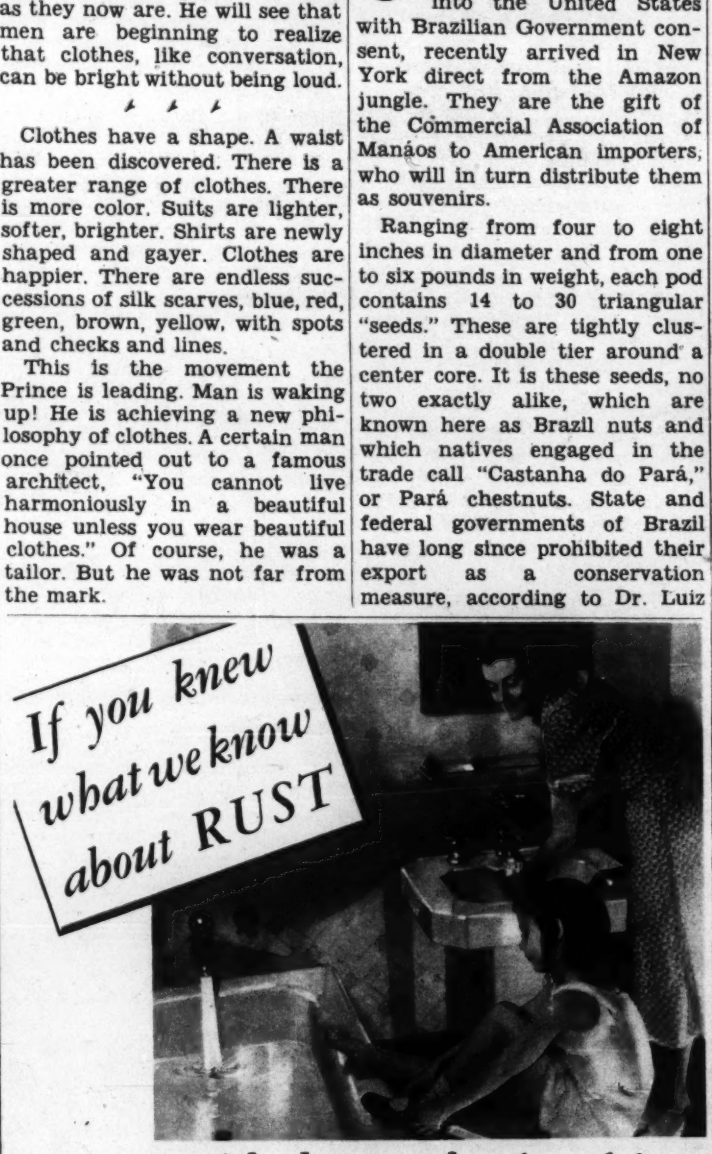

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..Among the "Plain People"

(Continued from Page 4)

predominant, both as buyers and sellers. Long aisles and cross ones lead past double stalls, and in the gallery at one end the market master has an improvised cafeteria, his spry, little assistant weaving her way among the stalls to take orders for sandwiches, oyster stew and hot chocolate, for the market hours are long and the Plain People become hungry.

Go down one of the principal aisles and note some of the stalls! One Ira H. Neff has celery, cauliflowers and egg plants for sale. Next comes A. M. Hess, who has homemade pies and chickens ready to stuff and roast. John E. Harrod and his family (for most of the men have their families with them) are selling apples, preserves, homemade cake, potato salad and white turnips. There are the Stoutzenbergers with some real Boston baked beans, although probably the family never heard of Boston. But, as Mrs. Stoutzenberger said, "We have always baked them like this, very slowly in an oven, and they are real good. We eat them ourselves." Then she added, "They are only 10 cents a pint and can be thinned down to make a quart." They are thrifty, these Plain People, and expect others to be.

* * *

Mrs. Stoutzenberger is a Mennonite and in the next stall an Amish boy is selling homemade rolls, pies and cakes. He is wearing a broad-brimmed hat, a deep blue shirt, a dark brown suit and has a Dutch cut. He has no beard, for he is not married, and Amish boys do not grow one until they wed. His mother has shiny black hair, parted in the middle; a white cap, a dark waist, full skirt, a gray apron and black coat. She has made some chocolate layer cake and, in her soft voice, offers a huge slice for 10 cents. It is so delightful to hear her talk that her tempting offer is accepted.

In a well-selected corner stall sits placid Mary S. Baer, a Mennonite, who is selling hardy perennials, rockery plants and cut flowers, which are banked behind her, while in the cases in front are shiny loaves of corn meal mush, ready to fry. She points with pride to her egg noodles, so deliciously yellow looking. Asked if she did not miss the curb market, Mary emphatically declares, "Indeed, no! Too dirty! I kept having to wipe away the dust every few minutes. It's bad enough here," and, although her glass cases are dazzlingly spotless, she takes a soft piece of cloth and rubs off an imaginary grain of dust, then reflectingly, "I hope I'll sell everything today."

* * *

W. Kunstler has dried beef and, thinking it will go well with some rolls previously purchased for 4 cents and the chocolate cake, two large slices of that dried beef for a penny are added to the collection. Seeing the look of surprise at the price, Mrs. Kunstler ventures timidly, "Is it too much? I know the slices are thin." But the reply that the astonishment is at the amount given for so small a sum brings smiles to the faces of the Kunstlers.

So it is that Lancaster gives a practical demonstration today as in the past, that the cost of food supplies can be kept at a minimum by selling direct from producer to consumer, and with a clear conscience at the absurdly small sum paid for the lunch, the next move is to the balcony, where this same lunch, plus an oyster stew, is eaten at a table, the top of which is made from a tree drum. The balcony is just high enough to afford an intimate view of the colorful pageant below, where the Amish blue, almost an indigo blue, is conspicuous. It is a color the young Amish love to sport, and rumor has it that when the gates of an Amish home are painted blue, there is a marriageable daughter within.

Out in the streets again, there is more of this Amish blue, along with the Mennonite gray, as the Plain People enjoy window shopping or pause to have an ice cream in some café, but there are few pictures of the Plain People in the windows, as they think it vain to have their photographs taken, and what pictures are seen will be snaps, specially those of the Amish, who think it sinful even to ride in an auto, though the Mennonites use one for church purposes.

Then back for one more glimpse of the market and a final chat with Mary Baer, who has sold everything but some noodles, and smilingly remarks, "These will be all right for next market day." There may not be any left, though, for at that moment along comes a poor, old woman and Mary puts some noodles into the inevitable basket which is already well filled with what others have given her.

Then, as Mary naïvely says, "It is near closing time, for it gives no more light," and she urges the visitor to come again to this "old world" market town of Lancaster. The tempting producer-to-customer prices make it possible there to fill large baskets without too great a strain on the purse. It is this strong inducement that persuades the populace of Lancaster County to flock into Lancaster on market days to replenish their larders, even as their parents, grandparents and great grandparents did before them.

D. B. Landis, Lancaster

OLD MENNONITE CHURCH
Built About 1742, at Landisville, Pennsylvania

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

DIANA THORNE is famous for her etchings and drawings of dogs and cats. This week's cover is one of hers. She did put down her sketch pad long enough to write an article about some of her doggish friends, illustrated by some of her own drawings. She lives in New York.

EXPATRIATE accompanied her parents to the United States when she was a small child. She grew up in New York, was educated there, and was married. When her husband's work took him to Russia she accompanied him and remained there for many years, except for occasional trips. A year ago she revisited the United States.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER has been a close student of the co-operative movement in all its aspects. He has contributed several articles to the Weekly Magazine Section on the progress of the movement in the United States. (See Weekly Magazine Section, May 9; Oct. 3, 1934; Jan. 30, April 17.) Today he writes of a great Japanese exponent of co-operation.

MABEL F. KNIGHT has traveled widely in the United States as a lecturer on Indian affairs. Under her pen name, Ta-De-Win, she contributed an article on "The Oldest City in the United States" to the Weekly Mazagine Section of Nov. 21, 1934. This week she writes of a little-known group of people in Pennsylvania.

JANET MABIE, who wrote last week of radio amateurs in "Listen to the Amateurs," turns to another side of the amusement world for her subject this week.

JOHN A. MAY, of the London staff of The Christian Science Monitor, has written numerous articles about British persons and affairs for the Weekly Magazine Section. His most recent was "Farms in Flowerpots," which appeared March 20, 1935.

HARRY V. ROFF contributed articles to the Weekly Magazine Section on April 10, June 5 and July 3.

LOOK! I KNOW AN EASY WAY TO MAKE PANS SHINE

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MONITOR Readers Acclaim FERTILMIST!

NOW You Can Try It 10 Days FREE — *Send No Money*

FERTILMIST was first introduced to the world, last season, through The Christian Science Monitor. Hundreds have been sold. Many write of lawns saved and gardens made luxuriant. We want Monitor readers in every community to know this appliance that fertilizes lawns, gardens and shrubs as it sprinkles. We know you will tell others of amazing results you will obtain. Our organization is being built through the Monitor. That is why we make you this unusual offer, explained below.

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Fertilmist brings back the deep green in the lawn and luxuriant flowers in the garden. Roots absorb this fertilizer instantly. Results are quick and sure. To operate insert sanitary can of Fertilmist into ingenious sprinkler and turn on hose. You can sit on the porch while Fertilmist does its work. For fertilizing shrubs or special flowers, disconnect spray nozzle at top, and connect hose to top as pictured.

Fertilmist, the 100 per cent water soluble Plant or Lawn Food, contains from 5 to 8 times more fertilizing value than most commercial fertilizers. Think of it, a single 20 ounce can (30 cents) of Fertilmist will nourish 2,500 square feet of lawn or garden—or about one cent per one hundred square feet.

SEND NO MONEY!

Just tell us you will give Fertilmist a 10 Day Trial. We will ship one, together with three cans of Fertilmist Plant Food and two cans of Fertilmist Lawn Food. You are to be the judge. If you are satisfied, send us $5.00; if not, return the appliance. The regular price of this Monitor offer is $5.15. All we ask is that you pay the nominal carrying charges on delivery. Western and southern shipments made from nearest warehouse stock. Act Now. Save Your Lawn and Garden. Help us build national distribution through the Monitor. This offer is good for a Limited Time Only.

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..Are Americans Happy?

(Continued from Page 2)

Communism, Fascism. The earnestness, sincerity and intensity with which students argue were very revealing.

A striking and distinctive feature of American life is the way in which the smaller city, with a population that may range from 100,000 to 500,000, is closely modeled on New York and Chicago. In most European countries, one is conscious of a definitely different atmosphere when one leaves the capital for a provincial town. The latter has its local landmarks, its old church and town hall, perhaps bits of a crumbling, medieval wall; and there is apt to be a placid, almost rustic, atmosphere. In America, the smaller city has the hustle and bustle of New York, the many-storied hotels, the rushing automobiles and trucks, the business and amusement section, flooded with white electric lights, the large department store, the universal 5- and 10-cent shop, the same spirit of snappy efficiency and restlessness.

The American woman is often regarded by her European sisters with a feeling of mingled admiration, respect and envy. They have heard that in the American home the woman manages the household, plans for the family and not infrequently holds the pursestrings. This is decidedly not the customary practice in Europe where, in nine cases out of ten, the wife follows her husband's lead even in quite small details of daily life.

But, although the American woman usually enjoys more independence than is the rule in Europe, there is one important feature of household care in which her position is much harder. This is in the matter of obtaining domestic help. Many of my acquaintances, wives of professional men, journalists, engineers, do much of the household work and all the cooking themselves, whereas the European woman in similar circumstances would have the aid of at least one, possibly two or three servants.

This continued shortage of domestic help, despite the prolonged crisis and widespread unemployment, impressed me as a sign that the fundamental traits of a country's psychology and daily life do not change appreciably, even under the impact of very powerful social and economic upheavals. Russian unpunctuality has survived Bolshevism; German orderliness and precision have been equally marked before and since Adolf Hitler took control of the destinies of that country; and many of the contrasts which one notes today between the United States and Europe would have held equally true five, ten, perhaps even thirty or fifty years ago.

* * *

Heavy as the blows of the crisis have been, America remains much the richest country in the world, the country where per capita consumption of food, clothing, manufactured goods is highest, the land which possesses more automobiles by far than all the rest of the world put together, the country where what Europeans would describe as luxuries are the necessities of the average man. And, as I felt strongly during my visit, there is a negative side to this picture; there is a high price to be paid for "keeping up with the Joneses" in the international standard of living. This price is paid in an atmosphere of abnormal rush, strain and worry; it robs American life of the quiet dignity and placid charm that one sometimes finds in materially much poorer communities in Europe and in Asia.

* * *

The energetic, pioneering spirit that is responsible for so much that is fine and admirable in American life now finds itself faced with two quite different problems. There is the problem of bringing to the individual that element of economic security that was too often overlooked in the days, so near in time, so far off in one's psychological feeling, when it was too easily assumed that every American was on the high road to becoming wealthy. And at the same time, for those who have come out more successfully in the competitive struggle, there is the problem of striking a more reasonable balance between the claims of material acquisitions and the more soft-voiced, but equally important, claims of proper leisure, unhurried thought, mellow enjoyment of the eternal values.

Africa's Elephant Park

When the Addo Elephant Park at the Cape opens its gates next year, South Africa will have two great national parks to which the public has access.

In the Addo park (which is an hour's drive from Port Elizabeth) there are 16 African elephants and motor roads are now being constructed which will make it possible for tourists to see the elephants and other game at special clearings which have been adopted by the animals as their feeding places.

The elephants, which have been carefully preserved for years, have taken to oranges as an article of diet, and with the co-operation of citrus growers at the near-by Sundays River Valley, truck loads of oranges are from time to time deposited at these feeding places, where they are devoured greedily by the elephants.

The park is at present 35 square miles in area, but it is to be increased to about 50 square miles. It lies in beautiful country and consists for the most part of dense evergreen bush with ample water supplies.

In addition to the elephants there are about 70 buffalo and many small species of antelope, such as duiker, bushbuck and grysbuck.

New Alaskan Gold

Alaska is witnessing another trek in which gold weaves its old allure. But, unlike the gold rushes that have distinguished Alaska's adventurous past, this modern trend is reciprocal. While prospectors and miners, stimulated by the increased price of the yellow metal, are taking gold out of Alaska, an influx of tourists, drawn by the golden glow of glaciered peaks, are pouring gold back in.

Officials of steamship and tourist companies announce a remarkable advance in reservations and inquiries, with steamship lines advancing and increasing their sailings and many schedules booked to capacity for the Alaskan trek.

Besides the tourist movement, it is remarked that thousands of prospectors with pack and dog have made early sailings to try out the pick and pan on old treasure trails.

Mr. K. K. Katz of Seattle, traveling passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, and Mr. C. Harmon, district manager of the American Express Company, agree that all signs point to a new Alaskan gold trail. Mr. Katz reports that, in addition to the tourists and prospectors, there is an increase in bookings by commercial travelers who are finding demand for goods greatly increased above any season in the last decade.

Commenting on raising of the travel barometer, Mr. Harmon remarks that the average prospective traveler has little conception of the vastness of the Alaskan scene. To give a more vivid picture of the territory, which is one fifth as large as the whole United States, the American Express Company summer voyages turn from the accustomed Alaska route and steam along the great peaks and gashes to the central ranges, through Douglas Channel.

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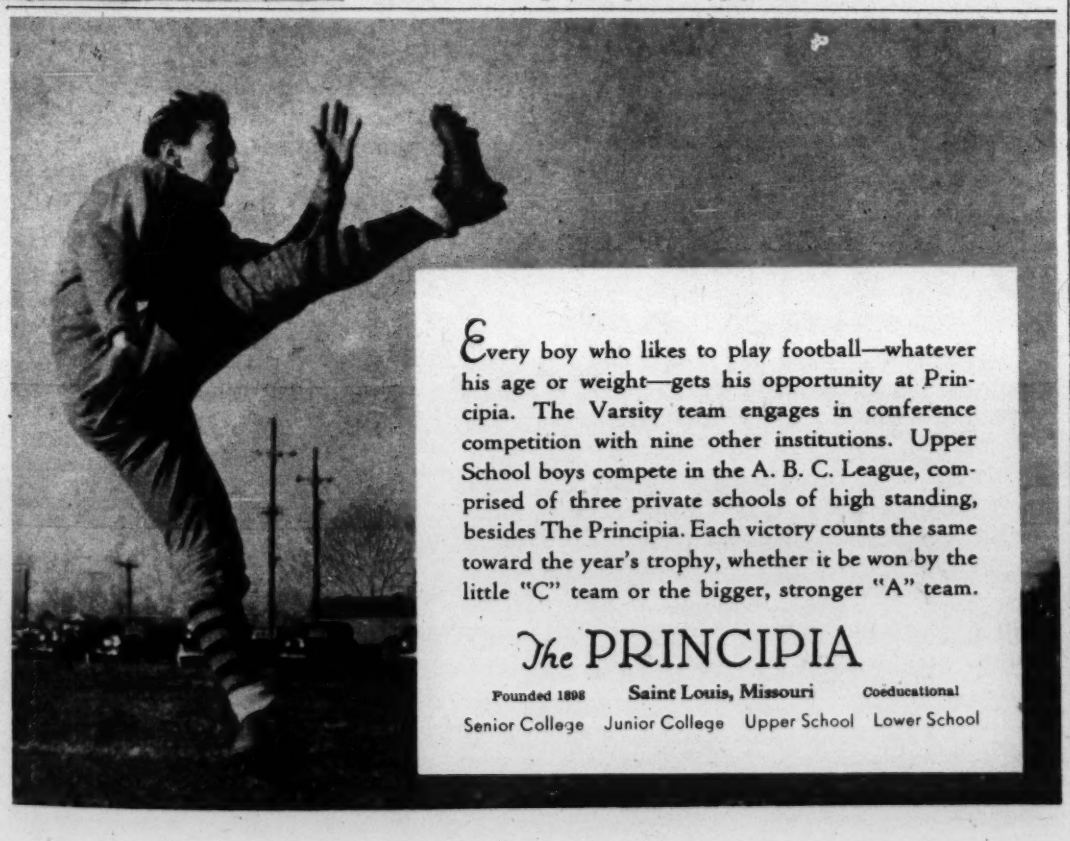

Every boy who likes to play football—whatever his age or weight—gets his opportunity at Principia. The Varsity team engages in conference competition with nine other institutions. Upper School boys compete in the A. B. C. League, comprised of three private schools of high standing, besides The Principia. Each victory counts the same toward the year's trophy, whether it be won by the little "C" team or the bigger, stronger "A" team.

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We take pleasure in giving below a partial list of the advertisers who have taken space in the Monitor's Magazine Section during these eighteen months. We are happy to have been of service to this representative group of American and overseas firms, and we believe these names in themselves say more for the established value of The Christian Science Monitor as an advertising medium than any argument which we might present.

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